

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929—VOL. XXII, NO. 12

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SAFETY IN AIR HINGED ON TEST OF PILOT'S SKILL

Structural Defects Met by
Engineers—Prejudice
Fast Disappearing

SITUATION LIKENED TO ADVENT OF CARS

Harnessing of Air Follows
Proved Fundamental of
Laws of Physics

This is the first of a series of six
articles on "Promoting Safety in the
Air."

By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE
What is safety in aviation, or in
any other form of transportation? In
fact, one might just inquire, "What
is safety?" According to dictionary
definition, "safety" means freedom
from danger or risks. It is at once
apparent that this is purely a com-
parative condition, depending upon
our own standards of perfection in
respect to safety. In this light, there-
fore, we may well view the status of
airplane travel.

In fairness to the situation we must
consider this subject from funda-
mental, for statistics can be their
method of presentation, be made to
prove almost anything. For example,
the writer would have little trouble
in setting before his readers statistics
tending to prove the dangers of auto-
mobile travel; or he could, with
equal ease, seek out facts and
figures to prove how safe is the auto-
mobile as a means of getting about.

Seldom, however, is the safety
question raised for it is in the
granting in our early forms of
transportation. Who, for example,
shrinks from taking a sea voyage or
a railroad journey because of the risk
involved? But the airplane has been
at a disadvantage. Unlike other
vehicles, the airplane made the great
strides of its development as a
belligerent weapon.

Difficult Obstacle Overcome
Safety was secondary to the more
important offensive and defensive
characteristics. Were ocean liners to
have been the recent product of sub-
marines or destroyers and automob-
iles derived from tanks it is not
unlikely that these, too, would have
had the odium of danger pinned to
them.

In addition to all this there remains
the fact that we still find it hard
sometimes to believe that the air we
breathe can ever be so harnessed as
to form a sufficiently firm foundation
on which to take a ride. And this in-
stantly suggests an analogy. Are we
not perfectly contented to ride on
the air contained in the balloon tires
of our automobiles, even though a
flat tire means considerable incon-
venience?

The properly designed wing of an
airplane merely utilizes the air in a
very similar manner. When the wing
is drawn through the air, the latter
cannot possibly get away from its
influence and the lift is an essential
result of the simple process of
moving the airplane wing forward.
Anyone who doubts this fundamental
fact can demonstrate for himself the
force of moving air by holding his
hand out of the window of a rapidly
moving railroad train.

That this force can be utilized can
equally well be demonstrated by
means of an elementary experiment.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Toc H. Fund Is £100,000, Says Prince of Wales

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prince of Wales
presiding at the fourteenth anniver-
sary celebrations here of Toc H.
(the signifiers' name for "Talbot
House," the famous social center at
Poperinghe on the British front in
France), announced a gift to this
world-wide good-will organization by
Sir Charles Wakefield, ex-Lord
Mayor of London, of the original
white building—the cradle of the
movement—purchased from its Bel-
gian owners.

The Prince said that the endowment
fund, started two years ago, had
already reached £100,000. He con-
tinued: "As we grow, our responsi-
bilities grow. People expect more of
every member. They tend to judge
Toc H. by the samples they see, by
the branch groups or by individual
members. Any member of any unit
may let down Toc H. We must see
that doesn't happen."

He went on: "Don't let anyone
think he can belong to Toc H. just
for the sake of asking, but try hard to
get the right atmosphere for group
branches. You ought to be able to
find a place in Toc H. for every man
who really means to play the game."
The Prince recalled that last April
when he lit the lamps for a number
of new branches, he welcomed the
beginning of Toc H. in Germany and
was glad to see the growth had con-
tinued.

The meeting of 10,000 Toc H. mem-
bers in Albert Hall, at which the
Prince made this speech, was one of
a series which concluded with a
great gathering in the Peoples Palace
at Mile End. Services of remem-
brance during the past few days have
also filled Westminster Abbey and
other places of assembly here, the
ex-Prime Minister, Stanley Bald-
win, being among those who have
delivered addresses.

Greek Strike Over; Communists Arrested

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The bus, tram and gas workers' strike has ended in a complete victory for the Government, thus greatly enhancing the latter's prestige. The editors of the Communist newspaper Rizospasis and his associates are under arrest charged with fomenting disaffection and will be tried for high treason.

Italo-French Understanding Styled Remote

Briand's Reply Felt to Be
Rejection of Naval Parity
Claim

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Italian opinion is per-
plexed over the turn taken by the
Franco-Italian naval conversations
and the prospects for an understand-
ing between France and Italy appear
remote.

Italy had confidently hoped that the
negotiations on the lines suggested
by Count Manzoni, in the aide-
memoire presented to Aristide Briand,
French Foreign Minister, a few
days ago, would lead to a friendly
agreement, but it now appears that
M. Briand in his reply expressed the
view that the conversations should
proceed on lines different from those
originally suggested by Italy.

In Italian circles M. Briand's reply
is regarded as a rejection of the Italian
claim of naval parity with
France. Italy, it is reasserted here,
is ready to make all possible conces-
sions to France in order to insure the
success of the London Conference,
but at the same time is absolutely de-
termined to obtain recognition from
France and the other great naval
powers of a theoretical parity with
France.

Italy is prepared to accept any
limitation or reduction of naval
armaments that is acceptable to other
European powers, but will never
agree to any limitation of the Italian
Navy that would oblige it to be kept
at a lower level than that of any
other continental power.

Italian newspapers fear that
France will demand for its navy a
maximum strength much beyond that
to which Italy can afford to have.
This would obviously mean an in-
crease rather than a reduction of the
French navy. If France is going to
the conference with such ideas on
disarmament, the Fascist newspa-
pers say, it would be better to speak
no more of a conference for the limi-
tation of naval armaments.

Italy, however, will not break off
negotiations with France but will en-
deavor to find a solution of the present
deadlock which is acceptable to
both parties.

Unrest in Haiti Laid to Masses' Failure to Recognize Kindnesses

Paid to Go to Farm School, Pupils Resented When
Bonuses Were Reduced—Lack of Any Middle
Class Results in Oppression

By UNITED PRESS

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—"We
shall continue our program of plac-
ing Haiti in a condition where peace-
ful and progressive self-government
is possible," Brig.-Gen. John H. Rus-
sell, American high commissioner to
Haiti for the last six years, told the
United Press in an exclusive inter-
view.

General Russell has outlined the
scope and manner of work being un-
dertaken during the American occupa-
tion, in order that a clearer concep-
tion may be obtained in the
United States of the situation leading
up to the present outbreak.

This work consists of creating and
educating a middle class of Haitians
capable of conducting their own
schools, agriculture, manufacturing
and government, he said. The work
must be done on a large enough
scale to leave sufficient numbers of
the newly created middle class to
carry on permanently when the
American direction is withdrawn.

"Haiti is peculiar among republics
in that no middle class exists. The
population consists of slightly more
than 200,000 Haitian elite and about
2,000,000 peasants and laborers. These
latter are unable to read or write
and their average mental age has
been found to be seven years. They
do the manual and roughly
artisan labor and have been op-
pressed by various governments for
years."

"Strangely enough the present
trouble, attributed by American offi-
cials and residents to the devious
ways of Haitian politicians who
hoped to unseat President Louis
Borno before the April election—not
believing he would refuse a third
term—began right in the nerve cen-
ter of the most radical American
innovation. This is the Damien agri-
cultural school, designed to develop
native teachers for the proposed
middle class."

"The strike of 214 students at
Damien six weeks ago spread to the
lower schools, then to laborers and
office workers until, finally, it ignited
a portion of the peasantry already
inflamed by propaganda that new and
heavier taxes were to be levied."

"We were faced with the problem
of creating a school system that
would not collapse as soon as Amer-
ican supervision ceased," Brigadier-
General Russell said. "And so while

MUKDEN ACCORD HOLDS DESPITE NANKING CRISIS

Americans Leave Capital as
Rebels Advance—Chiang
to Negotiate

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARBIN, Manchuria—The Sino-
Soviet parley is not affected by the
Nanking collapse. Mukden's posi-
tion is stronger, but it is believed
unlikely to press for independence.

It will probably ally itself with
any strong central government.
Further reports suggest a provi-
sional Soviet Mongol Government at
Barga, since Khailar has been occu-
pied. The influx of refugees con-
tinues.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Seventy-five
American women and children refu-
gees, who evacuated Nanking, arrived
here Dec. 9 by steamer from the
central capital. There also were on
board refugees of many other na-
tionalities, forced from their homes
by threatening rebel successes.

The refugees represented all the
American women and children and
some of the men of Nanking. Other
foreign women and children are ex-
pected hourly, while 40 American
men are remaining at their homes.
The majority are missionaries.

The American and British refugees
said they had decided to come at the
earnest behest of their consular
authorities, who stated publicly that
"because of the uncertain situation
and the impossibility of foreseeing
the future, we advise all Americans
(and British) women to leave as
quickly as possible for Shanghai."

Two boats, a British river steamer
and a Socony (Standard Oil Company
of New York) river steamer brought
them. The docks of the boats were
piled high with belongings packed in
trunks, boxes, and bundles.

Parleys With Rebels

Two divisions of Hankow troops
arrived in Nanking to aid in defense
of the city. It was said 50,000 loyal
government troops were now in con-
trol and defending the place.

The Government meanwhile will
negotiate with the rebels, making
concessions to placate them and fur-
thering its "silver bullet" policy. In
the event such procedure is success-
ful it is considered certain several
present high officials would have to
go.

Foreign naval dispatches from
Ichang, important city in western
Hubei Province on the Yangtze
River, said the rebellious troops had
surrounded the city. All foreign
women and children had been evacu-
ated to foreign gunboats. The condi-
tion was described as "serious."

Six foreign gunboats were said to
be in the city. The rebels had taken
the American warships Guam and
Luzon, with the commander of the
Yangtze patrol, Rear Admiral Thomas
T. Craven on board. The commander

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Unrest in Haiti Laid to Masses' Failure to Recognize Kindnesses

Paid to Go to Farm School, Pupils Resented When
Bonuses Were Reduced—Lack of Any Middle
Class Results in Oppression

By UNITED PRESS

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—"We
shall continue our program of plac-
ing Haiti in a condition where peace-
ful and progressive self-government
is possible," Brig.-Gen. John H. Rus-
sell, American high commissioner to
Haiti for the last six years, told the
United Press in an exclusive inter-
view.

General Russell has outlined the
scope and manner of work being un-
dertaken during the American occupa-
tion, in order that a clearer concep-
tion may be obtained in the
United States of the situation leading
up to the present outbreak.

This work consists of creating and
educating a middle class of Haitians
capable of conducting their own
schools, agriculture, manufacturing
and government, he said. The work
must be done on a large enough
scale to leave sufficient numbers of
the newly created middle class to
carry on permanently when the
American direction is withdrawn.

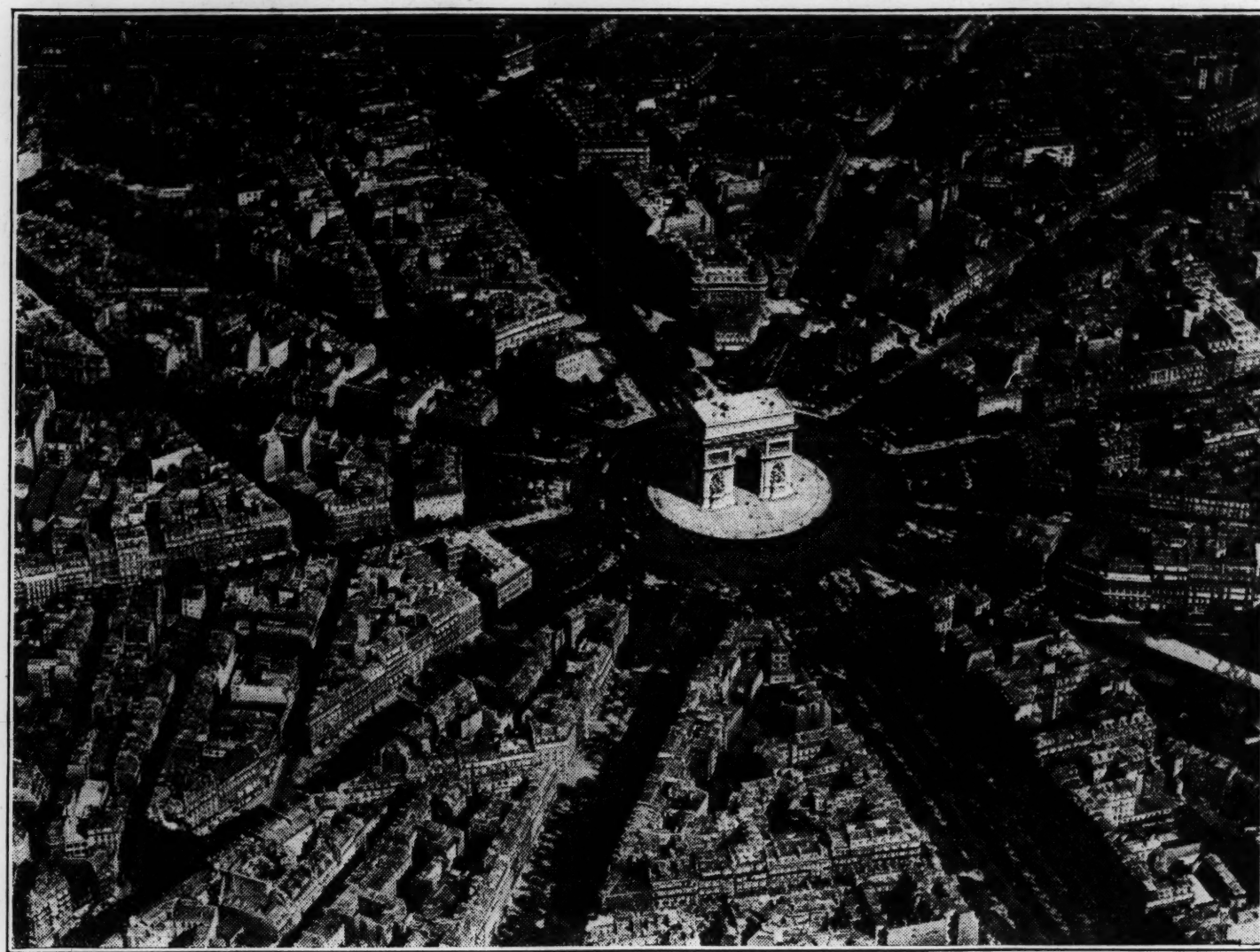
"Haiti is peculiar among republics
in that no middle class exists. The
population consists of slightly more
than 200,000 Haitian elite and about
2,000,000 peasants and laborers. These
latter are unable to read or write
and their average mental age has
been found to be seven years. They
do the manual and roughly
artisan labor and have been op-
pressed by various governments for
years."

"Strangely enough the present
trouble, attributed by American offi-
cials and residents to the devious
ways of Haitian politicians who
hoped to unseat President Louis
Borno before the April election—not
believing he would refuse a third
term—began right in the nerve cen-
ter of the most radical American
innovation. This is the Damien agri-
cultural school, designed to develop
native teachers for the proposed
middle class."

"The strike of 214 students at
Damien six weeks ago spread to the
lower schools, then to laborers and
office workers until, finally, it ignited
a portion of the peasantry already
inflamed by propaganda that new and
heavier taxes were to be levied."

"We were faced with the problem
of creating a school system that
would not collapse as soon as Amer-
ican supervision ceased," Brigadier-
General Russell said. "And so while

Looking Down Upon the Arc de Triomphe, Built by Napoleon



Great Avenues Radiate From the Circle, Called the Place de l'Etoile, Like
Spokes From the Hub of a Wheel. Far Down the Champs Elysees is the

Vista of the Tuilleries Gardens and the Louvre. In the Recess Under the Arch
Is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

AUSTRIA PASSES BILL FOR REFORM OF CONSTITUTION

Tension Eases as Drastic
Measure Is Accepted
After Compromise

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A special sitting of the
Austrian Parliament on Dec. 7 passed
the second and third readings of the
bill for the reform of the Consti-
tution, which has been the cause of
some uneasiness in all circles for the
past two months, owing to the
strong political party feeling regard-
ing it, especially owing to the threats
of the Fascist Heimwehr to resort to
arms unless a speedy settlement was
produced.

The bill as introduced includes
increased powers for the President
of the Republic in time of danger
or crisis, but only under carefully
circumscribed regulations, and with
the co-operation of a special parlia-
mentary standing committee.

The presidential powers are much
increased in other ways also, but
not more than those of the German
and Czechoslovak presidents. For ex-
ample, future presidents are to be
elected not by a joint sitting of the
House of Parliament, but by direct
ballots of the whole electorate, vot-
ing compulsorily. A candidate must
be at least 35 and not a member of
any former ruling house of Austria.
His term of office is increased from
four to six years and he is only re-
electable once. The first election for
a president under the new regime
will be held in 1931.

A number of matters upon which it
has been found impossible to reach
an understanding between the Gov-
ernment and the Opposition have
been abandoned, but among signifi-
cant changes are the bringing of
education everywhere under control
of the Ministry of Education and the
auditing of provincial, municipal and
local finances in all areas with more
than 20,000 population by the state
accountancy department.

As a move toward freeing law
courts from political influence no
politicians are to be eligible for posts
in the three highest tribunals, namely
the Supreme Court, the Court of Ad-
ministration and the Court of Consti-
tution.

These new reforms all bear the
mark of compromise between Govern-
ment and Opposition. It is probably
provable that the Social Democrats
are to some extent losers, but their
program is not likely to suffer. It is
generally expected that the Govern-
ment will now attempt constructive
economic legislation.

The Chancellor, Dr. Johan Schober,
in an interview described the passing
of this bill as a milestone on the way
to peace and development in Austria
and declared that the Government is
now going to press for the interna-
tional loan necessary for industrial
and agricultural improvement. One
of the first good signs is the reduc-
tion of the bank rate from 8 to 7 1/2
per cent.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, 9, 15
Sporting News—Page 14
Financial News—Pages 12, 13 and 15
Features
The Children's Page 10
The Home Forum 11
True Religion of Man to God
[With Spanish Translation] 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 17

Seven Facts About Prohibition Cited to Nation's 'Fanatic' Wets

Harvard Professor Deplores Lack of Emphasis on
Benefits in Newspapers—Commends President
Hoover's Stand for Law Enforcement

The argument of the wets that they
"do not favor the return of the
saloon," is an admission that condi-
tions now are better than they were
before prohibition, according to Prof.
Thomas Nelson Carver, David A.
Wells professor of political economy
at Harvard University.

Writing in the Harvard Crimson,
Professor Carver outlines seven
facts about prohibition which he de-
clares have not been sufficiently em-
phasized in the newspapers.

"Nothing which anyone could say
in favor of enforcing a prohibitory
law could possibly please the fanatic
wets," he writes. "Reasonable people,
however, and dry allies, must approve
some parts of President Hoover's
message which refer to that subject.
Wets cannot honestly deny his first
statement, namely that the first duty
of the President under his oath of
office is to secure the enforcement of
the laws, nor his second, namely that
the enforcement of the laws enacted
to give effect to the Eighteenth
Amendment is far from satisfactory.
Beyond that there may be honest dif-
ferences of opinion between wets and
drys, but President Hoover leaves no
doubt, however, as to where he
stands. He is in favor of a greater
and more comprehensive program
for enforcement."

Refusal of Responsibility

"He has stated that some of the
abuses which have grown up under
prohibition are due to the failure of
states to accept their share of
responsibility for concurrent en-
forcement. He has several times re-
quested a general respect for the law
and co-operation in its enforcement.
There is a movement on foot in
Massachusetts to meet this request
by repealing the state enforcement
law. Some think that this prompt
withdrawal of support in the face of
his request would look like an un-
friendly attitude. Others profess to
think that it would not. Let everyone
face the question honestly and de-
cide for himself who are right."

"As to the general merits of the
question, there are a few things to
be said for the dry side which must
appeal to everyone who really wants
to reach a sane conclusion. Unfortu-
nately there are no Boston dries, so
except The Christian Science Monitor
which will either tell the truth them-

selves or permit the truth to be told
in their columns on this question.
Harvard students at least ought to
want to know the truth. Here are a
few facts.

"First, there is a drink evil, and
where it is not in some way curbed,
it becomes more and more dangerous
as our civilization becomes more and
more complicated.

"Second, every civilized country is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is no
exception. It is engaged in a struggle
to curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception. It is engaged
in a struggle to curb the evil. The
United States is no exception. It is
engaged in a struggle to curb the
evil. The United States is no excep-
tion. It is engaged in a struggle to
curb the evil. The United States is
no exception. It is engaged in a
struggle to curb the evil. The United
States is no exception.

part Mr. Stimson draws an analogy between the function of the world tribunal and the Supreme Court. The American people are familiar with the need of some harmonizing judicial process, he states, for they have seen the Supreme Court function since 1787 when it first took over the task of settling the differences between 13 "sovereign states." Mr. Stimson recalls also that the Supreme Court based its entire authority on the mandate of public opinion.

Mr. Stimson defends the advisory opinions of the World Court, and goes on to say, "In the great future work of transforming the civilization of this world from a basis of war and force to one of peace founded upon justice, we today stand at the threshold. But it is already evident that in this work the World Court is destined to perform a most fruitful and important part. It is also clear that such an agency is more closely in line with the traditions and habits of thought of America than of any other nation."

Court's Record Reviewed
Concerning the court's record and the rights of the United States, Mr. Stimson's letter to President Hoover declares, in part, as follows:

"This Court has now been in existence for eleven years. It has rendered 16 judgments in controversial cases and has also delivered 16 advisory opinions on questions which have been submitted to it. Several of these judgments have been rendered in cases which were of great importance and in which bitter international controversy was involved. Both the judgments and the advisory opinions have rendered important service in settling such controversies and, thus, in preserving peace. Confidence in the Court has so developed that its business is rapidly increasing, and one of the chief purposes of the proposed amendments of its charter statute above mentioned is to provide for more continuous sessions and in other respects to increase the importance and efficiency of the tribunal."

"Unless a state has signed the so-called 'optional clause' granting to the court compulsory jurisdiction over it in certain classes of legal disputes (which it is not proposed in the present protocol that the United States shall sign), the Court can take jurisdiction only over cases which the parties themselves refer to it. It has no power to draw an unwilling suitor before it, even if that suitor be a signatory of the Court, and render judgment in respect to such suitor. The Court simply stands ready and available as a carefully chosen and experienced tribunal to which the nations of the world, if and when they choose, can refer their disputes for settlement, without the ordinary delays and difficulties which accompany the selection of arbitrators."

Victory for Elihu Root
More than to any other man, honor for reconciling American differences with the original charter of the World Court belongs to Elihu Root. Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1913, Mr. Root has not been content with that illustrious achievement, and since then has added two other momentous achievements to his reputation. First, as one of the 10 jurists meeting at The Hague in the summer of 1920, he put the plan for the World Court into shape which he had suggested to the American delegates to the Hague Peace Confer-

ence in 1907. And second, he accepted membership in the committee of jurists of 1929, and after discussions at Washington, presented a formula at Geneva, which has now bridged the gap for American adherence to the World Court. What is the Root formula?

Simply the means for reconciling the American Senate's reservations to the World Court and particularly the fifth reservation, with the charter of that body.

Receives Power of Veto
The Senate's fifth reservation declared that the court should not render any advisory opinion except publicly; and, second, that it should not—"without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

As to the first part of this reservation, the other powers of the World Court have now adopted the proposal substantially as the Senate required. As to the second, the amended protocol provides that if the United States is involved in any dispute, the matter cannot be brought before the World Court without American consent, even for the purpose of obtaining an advisory opinion, and this holds good for other countries. In other words, the United States receives the same power of veto which is already in the hands of other great powers through their membership in the League of Nations Council, which acts by unanimity, and where, therefore, one power can prevent the submission to the Court of any request for an advisory opinion.

Final Obstacle Solved
There remained the final and most difficult question of all, namely, that part of the fifth reservation barring advisory opinions in which the United States "claimed" an interest. The Root formula solved this by providing:

1. The United States should be kept informed of all requests for advisory opinions, and might veto those in which it was agreed that it had an interest; but

2. In case the United States should claim an interest, which other powers refused to admit, the United States might withdraw from the World Court without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate.

This was the great achievement of Mr. Root, who, as long ago as 1913 on the receipt of the Nobel Prize, was termed "the leader of the peace movement in the United States."

Steps to Court Signature
Following is the chronology of America's relation to the World Court:

Feb. 12, 1920—Elihu Root named member of Committee of Jurists set up to draft World Court statute.
Sept. 14, 1921—John Bassett

Moore elected a judge (later succeeded by Charles E. Hughes).
Feb. 17, 1923—Secretary Hughes in letter to President Harding recommended Senate be asked to consent to adhesion on four conditions.
Feb. 24, 1923—President Harding asked Senate to consent to adhesion.
Dec. 6, 1923—President Coolidge in annual message commended President Harding's proposal of Feb. 24.

Dec. 2, 1924—President Coolidge in annual message repeated views of previous year.

March 3, 1925—House of Representatives 303 to 28, passed resolution approving Court.

Dec. 8, 1925—President Coolidge in annual message reiterates earlier approval.
Jan. 27, 1926—Senate accepted Swanson resolution (76 to 17) for adherence with five reservations.
Sept. 1-23, 1926—Conference of states signatory to protocol to consider American reservations.

Dec. 14, 1928—League Council named commission of jurists on provision of Court statute to meet American reservations.
Jan. 6, 1929—Elihu Root accepted invitation to act on commission.
Feb. 19, 1929—Secretary Kellogg in note to signatory powers defined American attitude.

March 11-23, 1929—Committee of Jurists discuss and adopt Root formula.
September, 1929—League Council and League Assembly unanimously endorse Root formula.
Sept. 5, 1929—Secretary Stimson announced United States approval of draft protocol (Root formula).

Dec. 9, 1929—Forty-nine nations having signed protocol, President Hoover authorizes American signature to be added.

By Charles From Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Commenting on the ceremony at Geneva where J. Pierpont Moffat, American Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, formally signed for the United States the protocol of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice—the last necessary step before the Senate is asked to ratify—the Manchester Guardian says:

"It is extremely unlikely that the Senate will refuse ratification, although there is yet a strong body of superstitious opposition to adherence to the body—impartial and utterly removed from politics as it is—which came, so to speak, out of the rib of the League of Nations."

This step toward international cooperation on the part of the United States is extremely significant and desirable. But it is significant of diminished dread in America of international "sanctions." It would be misleading and dangerous to interpret it as such.

PUBLIC FORUM ADVISED AS AID TO WORLD AMITY

Frank Discussion Urged by Foreign Policy Group Speakers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Frank discussion of troublesome international questions by citizens close to the scene of difficulties, in open forums such as that of the recent Kyoto conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, offers the most satisfactory means of maintaining world amity, according to speakers at a regular luncheon discussion meeting of the Foreign Policy Association held at the Astor Hotel.

"A new mechanism has been added to the world's machinery for settling international disputes," declared E. C. Carter, secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who presided at the meeting. This new mechanism, he explained, was the conference method established by the institute.

"This method has been tested under the hottest fire," he continued, "in thrashing out most highly controversial questions with absolute freedom of speech by wholly unofficial citizens close to the scene of difficulties. The institute fulfills a pre-governmental function of competent, international public discussion."

Mr. Carter characterized the provision of food for an increasing population as "undoubtedly the basic problem in the Far East today." At this stage it is so much more a problem for research than for general discussion, he added, that the largest item in the budget of the governing board of the institute for the next two years is for research on the food problem to be undertaken under the direction of the Chinese and Japanese councils.

George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University, expressed the view that the Kyoto conference, by establishing personal contacts, encouraging exchange of viewpoints and consideration of facts in various troublesome situations, would result in lessened tension over many Far Eastern problems.

The Kyoto conference, Professor Blakeslee said, brought out very distinctly the close connection between the question of extraterritorial rights in China and that of foreign ports and concessions, and showed clearly that when extraterritoriality is

abolished "some specific provision must be made for continuance of foreign settlements if they are to exist for any length of time under foreign control."

Reviewing briefly political, economic and financial conditions in China and Russia, James G. MacDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, declared that China presented a vivid contrast to the Soviet Republic, in that the Kuomintang "lacks almost completely those elements of strength which make the Communist Party in Russia such an effective instrument for controlling a vast empire."

China is again torn by civil war, he said, because "real political unity never was achieved."

"The National Government, as set up in Nanking, really represents merely a compromise and experimental treaty among the half-dozen war lords, who have been able to agree on foreign questions," he added, "but have never been able to agree on basic domestic issues. Least of all have they been able to agree as to ways in which the Government should develop."

Larger, Speedier Airplanes Foreseen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Airplanes of the "flying wing" type, carrying 30 to 40 passengers at about 145 miles an hour, were envisaged as the next development in commercial aviation by Charles T. Porter of the Keystone Aircraft Corporation, in an address at the closing session of the fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held here. The "flying wing" type has no fuselage, the inside of the wings answering this purpose.

Airplanes must provide as much comfort and safety as excess fare railroad trains and must offset the higher cost of air travel by increased speeds, if air transportation is to hold its place against railroad competition, Mr. Porter declared.

"The real commodity that is being sold is transportation," he continued, "and the factors involved are speed, comfort and cost, assuming that safety and reliability have been demonstrated. The combination of these factors must equal that of the fast train."

ONTARIO BANS WAR NOVEL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—The war novel "All Quiet on the Western Front" has been banned from libraries under the control of the Ontario Department of Education. Heads of publishing firms here agree that the book should not be included in Ontario's traveling school libraries.

FARM BOARD'S GRAIN PROGRAM IS CHALLENGED

Commission Men See Their Business Menaced by Marketing System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Having taken their case to the President, grain commission men who are challenging the Federal Farm Board's far-reaching wheat marketing and price stabilization program have undertaken the organization of a wide-spread opposition campaign among the farmers to back up their objections in political quarters.

Authoritative information and evidence is already in the hands of the farm board and northwestern senators disclosing the activities of the private grain dealers. In personal letters to local grain elevators and co-operatives and through agents the commission men are busy assailing the board's work and urging the growers to refuse co-operation.

In addition to these activities already under way, the grain dealers, following a conference in Washington under the leadership of Julius H. Barnes, himself a grain operator, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a close friend of President Hoover, decided, it is learned, to engage in an extensive "educational" campaign among the farmers, using agricultural papers, advertisements and printed literature of all kinds to build up an effective sentiment with which to oppose the operations of the farm relief act as it is being administered by the President's board.

See Business Menaced
The issue is clear—drawn. On the one side are the grain dealers who see in the plans of the farm board the elimination of their business as middle men, and on the other side are the farm board and the grain growers who are setting up their marketing system under the board's direction and with its advice and financial backing.

Mr. Barnes is the spokesman for

the grain men. In a communication, of which the farm board has full information, Mr. Barnes assured a grain dealer friend in the northwest that the board would be called off; meaning apparently that its history-making program would be modified. This letter by Mr. Barnes was answered by the board a few days later with an announcement of plans which extended still further its farmer-owned marketing organization.

Alexander Legge, former president of the International Harvester Company, is leading the work of the board in putting through its program. Mr. Legge has the united support of the farm group in the Senate, the leaders who put through the farm relief bill, and is working in the closest harmony with the grain co-operatives.

Both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Legge are close friends of the President. Their views and connection in this regard diverge sharply. When the grain dealers came to Washington to interview Mr. Legge as to the board's future plans with regard to their business they were accompanied by Mr. Barnes. It can be authoritatively stated that the dealers learned nothing from Mr. Legge, except that the "farm board" will go ahead without a change in its program.

Nye Enthusiastic
Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, an insurgent member who advocated the equalization-fee farm bill, but is now enthusiastic in his approval of the work and personnel of the farm board, brought the issue to the Senate floor with a speech in which he outlined the matters at stake and lauded the Farm Board's program. Mr. Nye read into the record a letter that a constituent received from a grain dealer, in which the latter warned him against associating himself with the "government when it goes into business."

Mr. Legge and the other members of the Farm Board are fully cognizant of the activities of the opposition and the pressure it is attempting to bring to bear in high political quarters, but they are pursuing their plans without interruption or change. President Hoover is giving them whole-hearted support.

The farm board's plans if realized will mean nothing less than a revolution in the marketing of wheat. Through a local and regional grain marketing and price-stabilization system that it has set up it expects

to place control of a least 80 per cent of next year's wheat crop in this farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organization.

The opposition contends that such a program will inevitably mean increase in acreage with resulting surplus production. They cite Brazil and its government coffee valorization project as a current example of the failure of such devices. The farm board and farm leaders declare that they are fully aware of the dangers of encouraging increased production, but that it is a problem that must wait until they have set up a sound and adequate marketing organization; in other words, until they have eliminated the private commission man.

The grain men who participated in the Washington conference are: Fred B. Wells, B. H. Woodworth, Frank L. Carey, John H. MacMillan, R. W. Goodell, all of Minneapolis, and Frank Crowell of Kansas City. Mr. Wells and Mr. Crowell had conferences at the White House; Mr. Crowell having an interview with the President.

Soviet Has Acquired Fine London Mansion

By Radio From Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Sunderland House, one of the most palatial mansions in the West End of London, has been acquired by the Soviet Government as an official residence for Sokolnikoff, the recently appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, who is expected here this week. As the King will be in residence in Buckingham Palace in the next 10 days, it is probable that Mr. Sokolnikoff will present his credentials next week, possibly simultaneously with the presentation of his credentials by Sir Esmond Ovey, the new British Ambassador to Moscow to the Soviet Government.

Sunderland House, Curzon Street, Mayfair, is to the present generation what Dorchester House was to Victorian London. It was a wedding gift from the late W. K. Vanderbilt to his daughter, Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, and cost approximately £500,000. The house is sumptuously furnished and will provide Soviet Russia with one of the finest embassies in London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 67 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 50 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

Singing Canaries
Ideal Christmas Gift
GENUINE HAZZ MOUNTAIN
Carefully selected. Healthy Singers, \$5.00. An unusual value at this price.
Genuine St. Andrews Bell-singers, \$7.50. Every one a Flute-Noted Singer. Mail orders carefully filled. Send 10c in stamps for Book on Home Pets and How to Care for Them.
Bartlett's, 45 Cortlandt St., New York

Shop around and compare fur values
then come in and see how much you can save on Raccoon, Hudson Seal, Caracul, Squirrel, coats, also neckpieces.
Fifty years selling superior Furs.
Isidore Miller, Inc.
Sole 902-3
128 West 31st St. 127 West 30th St.
Between 6th and 7th Aves.
Pennsylvania 8712

"Nevaspred"
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—the hips and diaphragm—also does away with hollow back.

The elastic side straps are individually adjustable.
Note flatness of abdomen and back; also reduction of model's hollow back.
Booklet on request
"Nevaspred" will absolutely produce the new silhouette.

Madame Alston
33-39 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK
PHONE WISCONSIN-3878
In Philadelphia—Franchise Shop
In Seattle—Lela S. Irving, Room 812
Shawnee Bldg.



CLAUDETTE COLBERT recently starring in "SEE NAPLES AND DIE"

A FUR COAT by SHAYNE

There is a special pleasure in giving or owning a thing of such intrinsic worth that no "sale" or other doubtful inducement is ever necessary to effect its purchase. Diamonds, bonds, fine motors and furs by Shayne, for example.

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

126 WEST 42ND STREET - NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1865 - STILL UNDER SAME OWNERSHIP

BOOKS at Wanamaker's

New Books Gift Books
First and Limited Editions
Books for
Childhood's Every Age and Mood

Books solve with almost miraculous success all those thorny gift problems presented by different ages, tastes and points of view. Choosing among all the richly various possibilities of book-giving at Wanamaker's for all one's list of friends is one of those wise actions that add to one's sense of accomplishment out of all proportion to the difficulties involved.

Biography, Travel, Art and Decoration

The tables devoted to the new biography alone might seem to offer diversity of choice enough, so widely have they ranged over the past. And the books of travel... as adventurous in space as the others in time... If none of these are in order, there are the volumes of poetry, drama, public affairs... Those in which the daring hypotheses of modern

science are made intelligible to the layman. Fiction of every sort, it goes without saying. And all the new books on art and architecture and decoration, in both their traditional and their modernistic aspects. Books on music. Letters and essays. Books for collectors and for the devotees of gardening, golf and angling.

Halt the Book Shop Belongs to the Younger Generation

And it is arranged so that one may easily find the books for boys and girls of maturer tastes. The fairy tales, all together in glorious array. The books that

pertain to setting up a radio, or being a boy scout. And the countless story books and picture books made to enchant the eyes and imaginations of the little ones.

A Room Devoted to Fine Bindings and Rare Editions

Here are charming 18th and early 19th Century editions of Bacon and White of Selborne, of Swift, Gil Blas, and the British Essayists in trim array. There are modern "firsts," too, of such important contemporaries as Cabell, Eugene O'Neill and Edna Millay. And countless sets and single volumes of Balzac, Shaw, Conrad, Voltaire, Pepsys,

Evelyn, of Fielding, de Maupassant and innumerable others in modern bindings of distinguished beauty. Admirable leathers in colors to give a finely decorative effect to the shelves of the carefully considered library, with paper and typography to delight whoever would see his best loved writers in the worthiest dress.

FIRST FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

LITTLE ENTENTE MOVES TO SOLVE OPTANTS ISSUE

Terms of Hungarian Claims Must Be Settled Before Start of Young Plan

PARIS—Following interviews here with Andre Tardieu, Prime Minister, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, G. G. Mironescu, Foreign Minister of Rumania, has left here for Prague to confer with the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Eduard Benes in order to reach a common stand to be taken at the Hague reparations conference which will have the support of France.

The French wish to accelerate the work at The Hague and much diplomatic activity is apparent in preliminary conversations in which their representatives are now engaged. Especially do the French wish to avoid at The Hague opening of what might be a long and disagreeable discussion between the Little Entente countries and Hungary.

The Committee on Non-German Reparations failed to fix Hungary's debt and the question was left over to the Hague conference. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia was called on to pay 37 annuities and Jugoslavia's share was reduced.

The difficulties of the Little Entente are said to be due largely to Hungary, which refused to settle through additional annuities the so-called optants claim which its citizens hold against the Little Entente, especially Rumania. These claims arise from estates confiscated from Transylvanian landowners.

Advice which, it is hinted, Mr. Mironescu carries to Prague from the French Government is that if the principal powers cannot make Hungary see the advisability of cleaning up the optants problem in the way desired by the Little Entente that Hungary's case be thrown back to the Reparations Commission. Annuities sufficiently large might then be assessed for the Little Entente to use their share to cover any optants claims which might later be awarded to Hungarian nationals through arbitration tribunals. The Young plan cannot come into effect until all side issues are settled, and the Hungarian situation remains the most difficult.

The French Hague delegates have just returned from London and others have left for Rome. Mr. Mironescu carries the French Government's suggestions to Prague, and A. D. Bouraf, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is due shortly in Paris to bring his Government's offer of reparations payments for French consideration.

This last, incidentally, is for 37 annuities of 9,000,000 gold francs, whereas the committee recommended 12,500,000, but final decision rests, of course, with The Hague.

Bulgaria Again Appeals for Cut in Reparations
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—Athanas D. Bouraf and Vladimir Molloff, Bulgaria's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, left Dec. 8, accompanied by financial experts, to visit Rome, Paris and London en route to the second Hague Conference. They intend making final effort to persuade the western powers to agree to radical reduction in Bulgarian war reparations.

It is also stated in official circles that the Bulgarian Ministers will endeavor through the intermediation of foreign governments and direct negotiations with the Rumanian Minister to London, Nicholas Titulescu, to induce Rumania not to liquidate sequestered private Bulgarian property in Rumania. Liquidation would be looked on here as confiscation and a breach of international relations.

Rumania, on the other hand, claims the action is justified under the peace treaty and Young plan. Part of the

NEW YORK CITY Professional Shopper
Attractive shopping to Eye and Purses. Will send anything to you or shop with you. Finest furs, greatly reduced. Useful gifts. Services free.

BEAUTIFUL NEW EQUIPMENT CRESCENT LIMITED
A new and more luxurious Crescent Limited leaves Pennsylvania Station 8:40 P. M. every evening for the south—Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, the Gulf Coast and New Orleans, with connections for Texas, Mexico and California. The new all-steel, all-Pullman Crescent Limited is the most modern in America. There is no finer train than this. Club and observation cars with shower baths, ladies' lounge, valet and maid service, excellent dining car service. The comfortable winter route to California. Additional service to the South by the Piedmont Limited via Washington and Atlanta, The Washington, Chattanooga and New Orleans Limited, the Memphis Special via Knoxville and Chattanooga, the Birmingham Special and the Asheville and Alton-Augusta Specials. Write or call for descriptive booklets and information. R. H. DeButts, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agent.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
152 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

THIS MAN IS LOOKING AHEAD
He earns \$35 a week — and saves at least \$3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved \$84 and has earned \$16.36 in interest.

He's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies — are you? Start now — \$1 will open an account, and earn interest.
4 1/2% Dividend Paid Since 1919
Chartered 1868 Assets over \$36,000,000.00
Compounded Quarterly
Mail this slip today
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your illustrated banking-by-mail booklet, "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."
Name.....
Address.....
City.....

French press has vigorously criticized Bulgaria and the Italian press has launched a sensational attack against the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. The Bucharest press is now waging a relentless offensive against Bulgaria and even the local opposition press has utilized every opportunity to compromise the Cabinet. Though there is a strong feeling in the country, the Government has prohibited all anti-foreign demonstration.

Classifying Convicts in Sing Sing Advised

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SING SING, N. Y.—Classification and segregation of inmates in New York State penal institutions is recommended in a statement just issued by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison. Mr. Lawes characterized attempts to "analyze" the character of prisoners as "mere gestures."

Mr. Lawes favored four classifications of inmates in these institutions, as follows:

"1. Prognosis Good—This group would be made up largely of the more mature, accidental or first offenders, whose previous histories demonstrated that they had, up to the time of their offenses, been orderly members of society and who do not present mental, personality or physical handicaps that would interfere with their conducting themselves properly after release from prison.

"2. Prognosis Fair—This group would be made up of those offenders who, after careful study, offered some promise of a reformation by procedure other than custodial care and whose offenses were not directly coupled with constitutional or intellectual defects.

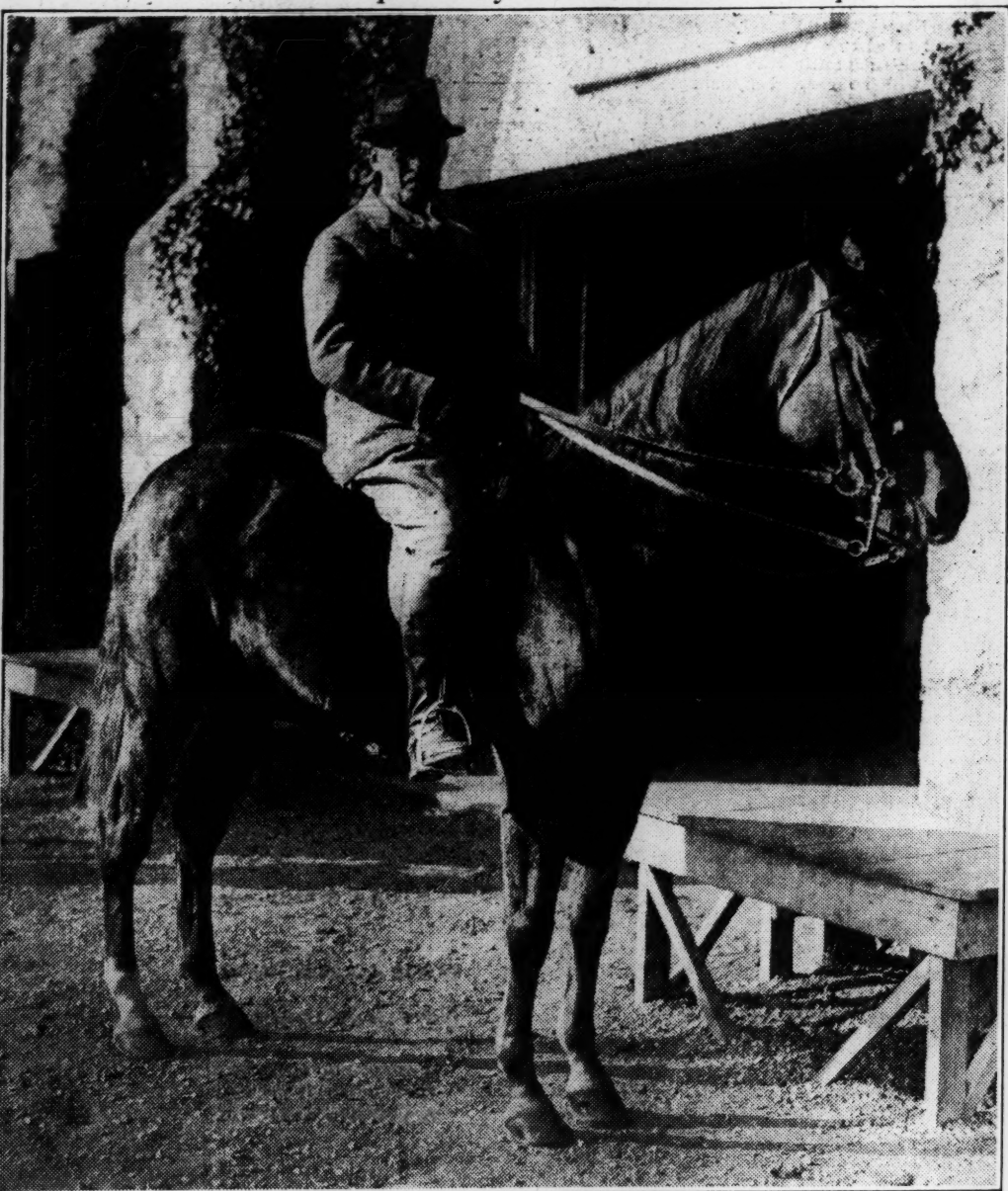
"3. Prognosis Doubtful—This group would consist of convicts who have been social problems for some time and would include a large number of those with personality deviations and intellectual deficiencies, but who appear to give some promise of improvement under special treatment.

"4. Prognosis Poor—This group would include the definitely antisocial, the habitual criminal and those who had records, coupled with marked constitutional defects."

KING RECOVERY FUND AMOUNTS TO £700,000

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The public Thanks Offering Fund for the King's recovery has closed, the total realized being £700,000. The fund was promoted by The Times. It opened last April with an anonymous gift of £100,000, and its subsequent growth has testified to the appreciation felt on both sides of the Atlantic for the policy of peace and kindness represented by the present occupant of the British throne. The proceeds are to be devoted partly to the King Edward's Hospital and partly to providing a national supply of radium.

American Diplomacy in Boot and Stirrup



The Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, is a frequent figure on the horse path in Washington, mounted on his faithful Larry. Who knows what weighty affairs of the Nation's foreign policy may be settled in these rides? The former Governor-General of the Philippines has always been fond of the out-of-doors, and apparently intends to continue his excursions in his latest high official position.

Knowledge of News Wins Prize for Boy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Sixteen-year-old Robert J. Stamp of Bosse High School, Evansville, Ind., has found the reading of current newspapers and magazines a profitable activity. His wide knowledge of current events won him first prize in a contest conducted among high school journalists by the National School Press Association. The other winners announced at

the association's convention here were Joseph S. Hume, Highland Park, Mich., who finished second, and Miss A. M. Duckin, Chicago, third. More than 250 students participated in the contest.

HERE'S APPRECIATION—YEAR'S PAY AS BONUS

NEW YORK (AP)—As a Christmas bonus 200 employees of Goldman Sachs, Wall Street brokerage house, are to receive a year's salary, the same as last year. The total will exceed \$500,000.

Nicaraguan Canal Survey Under Way

SAN CARLOS, Nicaragua (AP)—Investigation and survey to determine the feasibility of constructing an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua being made by the War Department is well under way. Major D. I. Sultan, corps of engineers, United States Army, has general charge of the investigation and survey, with headquarters at Granada, located at the northern end of Lake Nicaragua. Major C. P. Gross,

corps of engineers, commands the engineer battalion and has immediate supervision of the survey. His headquarters, as well as the supply depot, are at Granada. The route being investigated lies between Greytown on the Atlantic and Brito on the Pacific. The distance between these two points is approximately 200 miles, of which about 100 miles is along the San Juan River from Greytown to San Carlos, where the river drains Lake Nicaragua. From San Carlos the proposed canal route is across Lake Nicaragua to Rivas, on the western shore, 70 miles away. From Rivas to the Pacific is about 17 miles.

Transportation of necessary supplies along the San Juan River presents a considerable problem in itself. The supplies are shipped from Granada to San Carlos by regular lake steamers, where they are transferred to pontoon boats and towed down the shallow river by launch.

New Czech Cabinet Includes Germans

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—The membership in the new Cabinet, formed following the general elections of last month by the Premier, Franz Udrzal of the Bourgeois-Socialist Party, was announced Dec. 7. The members, their parties and portfolios follow:

Karl Viskovsky, Czech-Agrarian, War.
Bohumir Bradac, Czech-Agrarian, Agriculture.
Dr. Jurac Slavik, Slovakian-Agrarian, Interior.
Rudolph McLoch, Industrial, Rail way.
Johann Dostalek, Czech-Agrarian, Public Works.
Dr. Johann Schramek, Czech-Peoples, Trade.
Dr. Franz Matouschek, Czech-Peoples, Trade.
Prof. Franz Stina, Industrial, Health.
Dr. Meissner, German-Agrarian, Justice.
Dr. Ivan Derer, Czech-Social Democrat, Education.
Rudolf Bechyn, Czech-Social Democrat, Food Supplies.
Dr. Eduard Benes, Czech-Social Democrat, Foreign.
Dr. Emil Franke, Czech-National Socialist, Posts.
Dr. Ludwig, Czech-National Socialist, Social Welfare.
Dr. Karl Englich, German-Social Democrat, Civil Service.

It was remarked that for the first time since the formation of the Republic German Socialists were included in the Government.

KILLHEFFER HEADS CHEMISTS
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. E. H. Killheffer, Passaic, N. J., was re-elected president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the closing session of their annual convention.

Experiments With Redwood Tree Find It Is Valuable for Hawaii

Department of Forestry and Agriculture Reports That 2000 to 3000 Feet Is Best Elevation for Timber's Growth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HILO, T. H.—The redwood as a future valuable timber tree for Hawaii is predicted by the Department of Forestry and Agriculture as the results of experiments in planting this tree in various parts of the islands.

Contrary to the belief held by the department prior to the experiments, it was found that this tree does not require an unusually high elevation. According to a published report of the findings of the department, trees planted at 2000 to 3000 feet elevation are growing more rapidly than at higher elevations.

One thousand trees planted recently at a 3000-foot elevation have in 16 months grown from three to eight feet in height. This, it is pointed out, is a good showing and compares favorably with mainland plantings. Prior to the present successful

plantings, several attempts to introduce the redwoods in Hawaii were made, and both Sequoia sempervirens and S. gigantea were tried. Now, however, the department has made the following prediction: "It is a little early to make any definite statement regarding the future of this tree in Hawaii, but the showing made up to date has been very encouraging and would seem to indicate that it has considerable possibilities as a future timber tree for Hawaii."

MUSICIAN TO STUDY RADIO
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, announced that he would put aside his baton for 12 weeks and take a course in radio engineering. By his study in radio laboratories, he said, he hopes to improve, if not revolutionize, the radio-casting of orchestral music.

Smart SHOES YOU CAN Wear

Black kid, gunmetal inlay.

Correctly built footwear with patented construction that permits feminine feet to be modishly comfortable—that is Arch-Aid. Our fitting experts will consider it a pleasure to show you our many attractive models—and their combined style and comfort will be a source of constant pleasure to you.

Menihan ARCH-AID SHOES

AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STORES:
In New York City
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP, Inc.
48 W. 47th St.
38 W. 39th St.

Rochester, N. Y., 56 East Ave.
Newark, N. J., 325 Broad St.
Paterson, N. J., 20-A Church St.
Greenwich, Conn., 171 Greenwich Ave.
Stamford, Conn., 3 Bank St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 115 W. Chippewa St.
Boston, Mass., 110 Boylston St.
Montreal, 1400 St. Catherine St.
Toronto, Ont., 24 Bloor St. W.

Other dealers throughout the country. For address of one nearest you, write The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., makers of Arch-Aid shoes for women.

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Festive Frocks in the New Tempo
from the
Moderate Price Dress Shop for Women
Third Floor

Merry Widow
waltzes in this chiffon and lace confection with its removable jacket. Black or Royal blue. 34-42.
\$49.50

Blue Danube
A graceful, dreamy frock of chiffon in aquamarine, Royal blue, black and powder puff. Sizes 35 to 45.
\$55

Kiss Me Again
A gracious, provocative frock, of imported lace. In black, pink, orchid, charrreuse, aquamarine. 36-42.
\$59.50

Beautiful Lady
dances to the strains of the old time waltzes in a flat crepe frock. Black, red, green, blue. 34-42.
\$55

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
NEW YORK / BROOKLYN / PHILADELPHIA / PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND / BUFFALO

Greatly Reduced Now
Instead of After Christmas

CARACUL AND MINK COATS

A very unusual opportunity, for coats of this high type are seldom reduced until after Christmas.

NATURAL MINK COATS
Special! **795.00**
In sizes up to 44
Beautifully marked, supple skins skillfully manipulated to give a unique border effect.

Mink Coats		Caracul Coats	
Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
1500.00 to	975.00	650.00 to	425.00
1650.00 to	1075.00	695.00 to	475.00
1850.00 to	1250.00	750.00 to	495.00
2350.00 to	1650.00	795.00 to	525.00
2950.00 to	2150.00	950.00 to	650.00
		1800.00 to	1075.00

WOMEN PRAISED FOR ATTITUDE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

uban Ambassador Says New Era of Feminism Reveals Wisdom and Worth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Orestes Ferrara, ambassador from Cuba, speaking at an international dinner of the National Woman's Party held in connection with its convention here, predicted that woman will reveal all her worth, all her wisdom in the international stage upon which feminism has entered.

"To those of us who followed sympathetically the audacious movement of rebellious feminism in the early years, it is gratifying," he said, "to note the ascendancy, the vigorous development the movement has had in these later years. We are gratified," he added, "that it has lost its early form, a form that would be anachronistic today and that it has penetrated into the high assemblies of jurists and diplomats."

Mr. Ferrara urged that feminists organizations, in uniting women across frontiers, "be very careful to eschew the abstractions that were useful in a past of struggle and concentrate all the 'force of their fine intelligence in achieving practical and real results.' The Ambassador was introduced by Inez Hayes Irwin, noted author and a member of the national council of the Woman's Party, as "a real man feminist."

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, newly elected chairman of the council, declared it was a happy moment to be made chairman, with President Hoover committed to equality of opportunity and Vice-President Curtis wholeheartedly behind the feminist movement. New members of the council elected by the convention are Miss Marguerite Smith, secretary, and Miss Alma Lutz, both of Boston.

At its closing business session the convention endorsed the treaty proposed by the Inter-American Commission of Women, providing that "the contracting parties agreed that from the going into effect of this treaty there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality."

The party voted to affiliate with the Open Door International, the object of which is to secure for women in every country the same industrial freedom enjoyed by men. Official endorsement was also given to the Equal Rights Treaty presented by a committee of the party at the sixth Pan-American Conference, which when ratified will give equal rights to men and women in the contracting state.

Dr. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace called the attention of guests to the "Declaration of the Rights of Man," recently adopted by the Institut de Droit International, which holds that nations should recognize and protect the equal political and economic rights of those subject to their jurisdiction without discrimination because of nationality, sex or religion.

Other speakers included Drew Pearson, Washington newspaper correspondent; Doris Stevens, chairman of the party's committee on international action; Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, president of the National Association of Women Lawyers; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Miss Fannie Bunand Sevastos of Paris, and Miss Gail Laughlin, Maine legislator.

The international solidarity of women in the equal rights movement was evidenced at a colorful memorial service in honor of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, famous English suffragist. As the closing feature a delegation of women led by Mrs. William Kent of California, Miss Gail Laughlin of Maine and Miss Emma Wold of Oregon, went to President Hoover to ask that he give his support to "an equality of nationality" ruling for men and women to be voted upon by the conference on codification of international law to be held in March at The Hague.

SEVEN PROHIBITION FACTS EMPHASIZED TO 'FANATIC' WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

drink evil. Some are trying one method and some another. Some, like England, are restricting more and more the hours and reducing the number of places in which liquor may be sold. Others are placing

heavy taxes on distilled liquor in order to make it too expensive for most people. Others are prohibiting the selling of liquor except in Government dispensaries. We, in this country, have tried all of these and are now engaged in an attempt to limit the sale of liquor to medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Began 150 Years Ago
"Third, the fight against liquor in this country began more than 150 years ago. Dr. Benjamin Rush, chief medical officer of the Continental army, witnessing the havoc wrought by liquor among the soldiers, used all his influence against it, but, of course, the standards of the times were against him. Benjamin Franklin threw all the might of his influence against liquor. Washington repeatedly warned his officers to use all their influence to curb drunkenness."

"Shortly after the revolution several churches took up the question seriously, the Quakers and the Methodists leading the way. Other churches soon followed, and from that day to this there has been a constant fight. Not the churches alone, but multitudes of nonchurch people, following the lead of Franklin, have joined in the fight against liquor. It has been a long, hard fight, but the antiliquor forces have gradually gained ground."

"Fourth, during the entire fight, and down to the present moment, the liquor forces have had one great advantage. They have been well financed. The liquor interests have always provided ample funds. No one has had a direct financial interest in fighting against liquor. The dry forces have always had to pass the hat."

"Gradually, however, all socially minded people have come to see the social side of the question, and they have responded to appeals for voluntary contributions more and more generously. Millions of small contributions have come in. But the dry forces have never had funds enough to carry on as vigorous a campaign as the wets. At the present moment they are under the same old handicap. They must rely, as in the past, on the merits of their cause."

Wets Oppose Saloon's Return
"Fifth, very few wets will say that they want the saloon back. Why? If the present conditions are, as they say, so much worse than they were when we had saloons, why not have the saloons back? The very fact that they are unwilling to say that they want the saloon back has a meaning. They know perfectly well that present conditions, bad as they are, are vastly better than they were in the days of the saloon. To that extent at least prohibition is a success."

"Sixth, the chief argument of the wets is based on the word 'can't.' 'Prohibition can't be enforced' is their chief stock in trade. If, even in its present state of partial enforcement, it is better than what it displaced, why not say frankly that it has done a great deal of good, but hasn't accomplished all that was expected of it. If that is not true, why are the wets so vociferous in proclaiming that they do not want the saloon back? If it is true, why not admit it frankly and then see what is next to be done."

"Seventh, I have never heard a wet who was willing to discuss the question: 'Would prohibition be a good thing, economically and morally, for the country if it were well enforced?' That, after all, is the real question. Why not consider it in an honest and scientific spirit? A good beginning may be made by reading Sir Joseph Stamp's address before the British Society for the Study of Inebriety Oct. 8, 1923."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Fred R. Agnew, Regina, Sask., Can.; Mrs. Bessie C. Covell, East Wareham, Mass.; Elizabeth N. Christie, Coronado, Calif.; Mrs. G. W. Hanley, Concord, N. H.; Miss Agnes L. Chalmers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Foot Saver Shoes

If You're an Eye for Style but a need for comfort

We have something besides sympathy for women who yearn for style shoes while their feet clamor for comfort. We have Foot Savers, which are very smart. And (thanks to their patented, bulbous construction) supremely comfortable.

RICH'S
F STREET AT TENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. SMALL & SONS

FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

DUPONT CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MORRISON'S
1109 F ST. N. W.
WASHINGTON

Gift Gloves That Are Fashionable Gloves 3.50 pr.

At this price you may choose French kid gloves in smart cuff styles in embroidered and stitched effects and in the best Winter colors as well as black and white. Imported kangaroo glove gloves at the same price in pull-on, strap wrist and tailored cuff styles—in smart tans, brown shades, mode, black and white—many with contrasting stitchings.

The PALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Unrest in Haiti Laid to Masses' Failure to Recognize Kindnesses

(Continued from Page 1)

culture and the like, it is necessary to do work with your hands. The semi-élite also are disinclined to work, and in order to obtain the attendance of students already able to read and write, we hit upon the plan of paying them to attend the agricultural school.

"First courses, or bonuses reached \$25 monthly per student, the money being allocated according to the scholarship of the student and the size of the fund. Then part of the fund was allocated to assist impecunious students who could work after class hours on the 200-acre farm of the service technique which is an experimental station of the school.

"Objection of the nonworking students to diminished bonuses precipitated the first trouble which spread in the following manner: Damien Agricultural School students paraded, then minor school children were persuaded to parade in sympathy. We did not wish to break up a parade of small children, although grown-ups along the streets joined in. This emboldened the agitators who further excited the populace until a demonstration occurred Wednesday noon in which American officers were stoned and jeered by an adult mob, which precipitated martial law.

"Although we saw the situation developing, we refrained from action until the last possible moment. Haitian people do not hate Americans. They hate conditions, and the class that we were trying to help, never having been helped before, mistook our kindness for weakness."

The Damien School, starting point of the trouble, is closed, but practically all the children's schools in villages and towns were open at the time of the Aux Cayes clash.

Hoover Rouses Critics

by Plea to Act in Haiti

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's special message to Congress asking for the immediate appropriation of \$50,000 for the dispatch of a special commission to Haiti to survey conditions there, precipitated anew the long-standing controversy in both chambers over the Government's policy toward the insular republic.

While Administration leaders in the two houses introduced the necessary legislation and indicated their looking to prompt action on the President's request, the opposition, coming from Democratic and Progressive ranks, became vocal.

John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader, challenged the presidential recommendation on the ground that the suggested commission was unnecessary and that American troops should be withdrawn from Haiti.

"What does the President want another commission for?" asked Mr. Garner. "He has the marines down there, hasn't he? They ought to be able to tell him what the conditions are if he wants any legislation on the matter. As far as legislation is concerned, the only law we should have is one giving that little island its liberty. Let them alone and they will work out their own salvation."

On the Senate side, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, indicated that before he approved the sending of a

commission he wanted to be advised as to its personnel. Mr. Borah also made clear that when the matter came before the Senate the whole subject of Haitian policy would be discussed.

"The immediate disturbance in Haiti is," Mr. Borah declared, "symptomatic of the widespread and bitter unrest. The oppression and the cruelty of the Government of Haiti is something beyond the power of language to describe, something you would not suppose could take place anywhere in this day and age."

"It does seem to me that if we are going to stay in Haiti the least we could do is to compel the Government of Haiti to be just and sympathetic toward these unfortunate people. If there is a program as indicated in the President's message for cleaning up this situation, I want to help, for present conditions are intolerable."

The President had hoped that the House, where appropriation legislation must initiate, would approve his request without delay. This was prevented by two obstacles; opposition that manifested itself, and the fact that the House committees have not as yet been fully organized.

Stephen Dyer (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, offered a resolution immediately upon the reading of the President's message. It was directed to his committee's consideration, following which it then goes to the Appropriation Committee for approval there, before it can come up for consideration in the House. With committee assignments still to be completed the matter faces a delay of three or four days.

Mr. Borah declared that he would leave the matter before the regular weekly meeting of his committee, following the receipt of the House resolution.

From Democratic and insurgent ranks came word that the appropriation item would be used to debar the marines from Haiti. John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who have long demanded the withdrawal of marines from the island, declared that they would challenge the President's statement that "our representatives in Haiti have shown great ability and devotion."

WILBUR ASKS ARMY TO HUNT EISELSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wilbur has suggested to the War Department that active steps be taken for an expedition to rescue Lieut. Ben Eiselson and his mechanic, Earl

"Perfect" DIAMONDS for CHRISTMAS

Step in and see our large stock of "Christmas Gift" jewelry. \$1 to \$2 weekly terms arranged, or monthly if you desire.
Pay Next Year
CHAS. SCHWARTZ & SON
Perfect Diamonds
708 7th St. N. W. 709 14th St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Long Distance Moving

Padded vans, expert white employees. Return load rates guaranteed on 10 days' notice. Special rates for part loads.

LOCAL MOVING ALSO

United States Storage Co., Inc.
422 10th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MEN'S and Young Men's SUITS

All with Two Pairs of Pants or Overcoat or Topcoat

\$12.75 and \$16.75

1 Stand Back of Every Garment

FALKS
609 Seventh Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Men's Lounging Robes \$10.75

of Brocade or Imported Flannel

The brocade robes are in distinguished new designs, all satin-trimmed. The flannel robes are smartly tailored of imported material and are in plain colors, blazer stripes, etc. Either robe would make an ideal gift.

Parker Budget Co.
The AVENUE at NINTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Cream of the South"

Always the favorite flavors at our dealers

The Velvet Kind
ICE CREAM

Pure in ingredients, rich in quality, smooth in texture—every quality preserved in De Luxe Pint Packages, packed and sealed at the freezers.

Southern Dairies

Borland, who disappeared somewhere in northern Alaska or on the Siberian coast.

NOME, Alaska (AP)—The search for Carl Ben Eiselson and his mechanic, Earl Borland, missing since Nov. 2 in the vicinity of North Cape, Siberia, has been further delayed by the damaging at Teller, Alaska, of the rescue planes of Frank Dorbandt and Joe Crosson.

Rochester Campaign Enters New Phase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans to meet party machine competition with its own methods of ward and district unit organizations, supplemented by collection and dissemination of information on municipal government, have been launched here by the City Manager League, devoted to non-partisan government in Rochester.

Allowed to lapse for two years after its campaign to establish the city manager charter in Rochester, the league, its sponsors hold, succeeded in electing a majority of charter sympathizers to the City Council in 1921. It is now proposed to add to this acreage 5000 additional untouched acres in five western New York counties.

The measure, which is sponsored by Frederick Slater (R.), State Senator of Rochester, and Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks and Democratic appointee, is expected to meet no political obstacles after its introduction early in January.

Besides making permanent the early Letchworth program of public playgrounds—unsuited by commercialized recreational devices, the bill also relieves the situation between the Letchworth park committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, now in charge of the Genesee Valley development, and sponsors of out-and-out State control.

Under the plan, all six members of the committee will sit on the proposed park commission and a seventh will be named by the governor. The society also will continue in charge of preservation of the region's lore.

Under the Letchworth will, the 1000-acre park was left in the hands of the historical society as residuary legate. Development to date has been accomplished entirely by the society, supplemented occasionally by state appropriations. Five thousand acres in Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Orleans and Genesee counties were added by subsequent legislation, all of which will come under direct state control if the proposed measure passes.

CHAIN BOOSTS SALARIES
NEW YORK (AP)—Philip Amuth, president of the Amuth Stores Corporation, which operates a chain of clothing stores in eastern and middle western states, announced that all employees of the company had been given a 10 per cent salary increase, effective Dec. 1. Mr. Amuth said the increase was made in accordance with President Hoover's suggestion for the stimulation of business.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ & SON
Perfect Diamonds
708 7th St. N. W. 709 14th St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Budd's
Established 1876

Famous Ice Cream Soda, 20c SANDWICHES and SALADS

1781 Col. Rd. N. W., Wash., D. C. Co. 706-707

Shaw Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
1101 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Franklin 10424

Weise
1222 Conn. Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over \$5,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Worthy Gifts For All
priced for a thrifty Christmas

As always, King's Palace features gifts of quality in all departments at prices that help you reduce holiday expenses.

810-818
7th St., N. W. **KING'S PALACE** Washington, D. C.

Don't forget anybody this Christmas . . .

Not Anybody

And here, at The Hecht Co. you will find gifts for everybody. The gift sophisticated! The gift naive! The gift for some child! The gift for some one whose Christmas memories go back to the days when the automobile and airplane were vague dreams!

Dear, cherishable gifts!

From all parts of the world The Hecht Co. has collected such gifts. To give to those whom you like best.

THE HECHT CO.
F Street at Seventh
Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SELLING
Women's and Misses' FUR COATS \$145 \$195

At \$145—Wombat, American Opossum, Caracul, Pony, Muskrat, Kid Caracul and Imported Lapin.

At \$195—Caracul, Kid Caracul, Pony, Ocelot, Hudson Seal (dyled muskrat) and Imported Lapin.

FURS, THIRD FLOOR

GENESEE VALLEY PARK PROGRAM DRAFTED IN BILL

Sponsors Seek to Uphold Ideals of Donor of First 1000 Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A legislative measure for the establishment of the Genesee Valley State Park Commission for the development of 6000 acres of land, including the 1000-acre Letchworth Park, has just been framed here.

Back of the plan, according to its sponsors, are the ideals voiced by William P. Letchworth in 1907, when he gave Letchworth Park to the State that there might be preserved for the people this naturally wooded and scenic area.

It is now proposed to add to this acreage 5000 additional untouched acres in five western New York counties.

The measure, which is sponsored by Frederick Slater (R.), State Senator of Rochester, and Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks and Democratic appointee, is expected to meet no political obstacles after its introduction early in January.

Besides making permanent the early Letchworth program of public playgrounds—unsuited by commercialized recreational devices, the bill also relieves the situation between the Letchworth park committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, now in charge of the Genesee Valley development, and sponsors of out-and-out State control.

Under the plan, all six members of the committee will sit on the proposed park commission and a seventh will be named by the governor. The society also will continue in charge of preservation of the region's lore.

Under the Letchworth will, the 1000-acre park was left in the hands of the historical society as residuary legate. Development to date has been accomplished entirely by the society, supplemented occasionally by state appropriations. Five thousand acres in Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Orleans and Genesee counties were added by subsequent legislation, all of which will come under direct state control if the proposed measure passes.

GENESEE VALLEY PARK PROGRAM DRAFTED IN BILL

Sponsors Seek to Uphold Ideals of Donor of First 1000 Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A legislative measure for the establishment of the Genesee Valley State Park Commission for the development of 6000 acres of land, including the 1000-acre Letchworth Park, has just been framed here.

Back of the plan, according to its sponsors, are the ideals voiced by William P. Letchworth in 1907, when he gave Letchworth Park to the State that there might be preserved for the people this naturally wooded and scenic area.

It is now proposed to add to this acreage 5000 additional untouched acres in five western New York counties.

The measure, which is sponsored by Frederick Slater (R.), State Senator of Rochester, and Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks and Democratic appointee, is expected to meet no political obstacles after its introduction early in January.

Besides making permanent the early Letchworth program of public playgrounds—unsuited by commercialized recreational devices, the bill also relieves the situation between the Letchworth park committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, now in charge of the Genesee Valley development, and sponsors of out-and-out State control.

Under the plan, all six members of the committee will sit on the proposed park commission and a seventh will be named by the governor. The society also will continue in charge of preservation of the region's lore.

Under the Letchworth will, the 1000-acre park was left in the hands of the historical society as residuary legate. Development to date has been accomplished entirely by the society, supplemented occasionally by state appropriations. Five thousand acres in Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Orleans and Genesee counties were added by subsequent legislation, all of which will come under direct state control if the proposed measure passes.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 92½, De Beers 9½, and Rand Mines 2½. Money was 4½ per cent. discount rates—short bills 4½ per cent; three months 4½ 64½ per cent.

DENNISON STORE
of Washington
All Instruction Free
Phone Franklin 10022

ERVIN'S
821-823 13th Street, N. W.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Budd's
Established 1876

Famous Ice Cream Soda, 20c SANDWICHES and SALADS

1781 Col. Rd. N. W., Wash., D. C. Co. 706-707

Shaw Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
1101 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Franklin 10424

Weise
1222 Conn. Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S. Treasury Dept.
Resources over \$5,000,000
14th and Kenyon Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Worthy Gifts For All
priced for a thrifty Christmas

As always, King's Palace features gifts of quality in all departments at prices that help you reduce holiday expenses.

810-818
7th St., N. W. **KING'S PALACE** Washington, D. C.

Don't forget anybody this Christmas . . .

Not Anybody

And here, at The Hecht Co. you will find gifts for everybody. The gift sophisticated! The gift naive! The gift for some child! The gift for some one whose Christmas memories go back to the days when the automobile and airplane were vague dreams!

Dear, cherishable gifts!

From all parts of the world The Hecht Co. has collected such gifts. To give to those whom you like best.

THE HECHT CO.
F Street at Seventh
Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SELLING
Women's and Misses' FUR COATS \$145 \$195

At \$145—Wombat, American Opossum, Caracul, Pony, Muskrat, Kid Caracul and Imported Lapin.

At \$195—Caracul, Kid Caracul, Pony, Ocelot, Hudson Seal (dyled muskrat) and Imported Lapin.

FURS, THIRD FLOOR

GENESEE VALLEY PARK PROGRAM DRAFTED IN BILL

Sponsors Seek to Uphold Ideals of Donor of First 1000 Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A legislative measure for the establishment of the Genesee Valley State Park Commission for the development of 6000 acres of land, including the 1000-acre Letchworth Park, has just been framed here.

Back of the plan, according to its sponsors, are the ideals voiced by William P. Letchworth in 1907, when he gave Letchworth Park to the State that there might be preserved for the people this naturally wooded and scenic area.

It is now proposed to add to this acreage 5000 additional untouched acres in five western New York counties.

The measure, which is sponsored by Frederick Slater (R.), State Senator of Rochester, and Robert Moses, chairman of the State Council of Parks and Democratic appointee, is expected to meet no political obstacles after its introduction early in January.

INDIAN LIBERAL LEADER FAVORS 'ROUND TABLE'

Lord Irwin's Program on Dominion Status Is Also Welcomed by Princes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALCUTTA — Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, an Indian Liberal leader, who professes to have been completely won over by Lord Irwin's promise of a round-table conference and Dominion status for India, "in the fullness of time," has made an interesting statement on the attitude taken up by Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India, who, it may be recalled, asked the British Government to explain its position.

Sir Tej Bahadur says: "My mind travels back to 1921-22, when Lord Reading was the Viceroy and I had the honor of being in his Government, and I am wondering what would have happened if, in December, 1921, Mr. Gandhi had not unwisely, as I have always maintained, refused to come to a round-table conference without imposing any conditions."

"The secret history of those days has yet to be written and I do not wish to give away any secrets, but I do not think I am trespassing the limits of propriety when I say that Mr. Gandhi had agreed to come to a conference, he would most probably have gone back with substantial presents from Lord Reading, and the country would have by now traveled a longer distance toward Dominion status."

The views of leading Indian princes on the Viceroy's statement are interesting as indicating the attitude of the native states toward the future co-operation of British India and "Indian" India.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, in an interview, said:

"I welcome the Viceroy's announcement, both as a patriotic Indian and as a ruler."

After paying a tribute to the Viceroy for his work as India's Ambassador, the Maharaja said that the fair, liberal and statesmanlike manner in which the Labor Government had tackled the Egyptian and Iraq problems had led him to think that the problems of British India and Indian states would be dealt with in the same liberal spirit.

The Maharaja of Kashmir expresses himself as follows:

"The Indian states have no desire to interfere in matters affecting British India alone and its constitutional advance, but they are vitally concerned in the question of their relations with the self-governing British India of the future and with the machinery which must necessarily be set up for consideration and settlement of matters of common concern to British India and the Indian states."

"As the Simon Commission was not authorized to deal with matters affecting the Indian states, and as, on the other hand, the Butler Committee was not authorized to go into the question of the relations of Indian states with the future self-governing British India, such a conference of all parties has been decided upon. It is essential, and I am glad to see that its necessity has been recognized."

SAFETY IN AIR HINGED ON TEST OF PILOT'S SKILL

(Continued from Page 1)

Take a piece of paper measuring about 8 inches by 5 inches. Fold it over so the two short ends meet and press in the fold to a good crease. It now measures 4 inches by 5 inches. Now, unfolding and flattening it out on the table, proceed to fold back one of the long edges in about one-quarter inch folds. Do this eight times and you will have a long, oblong sheet with a thick leading edge made of the paper folds. Now you have a miniature airplane, the motive power of which is gravity.

Holding it slightly "V" shaped, the folded edge bent up a bit from either side of the original crease, launch it with this edge forward and the piece of paper will glide across the room in a smooth steady flight. Any manner in which the glider is dropped will result in a perfect flight, because the piece of paper in its present form is very stable and it is just obeying the fundamental laws of mechanics, laws just as definite and as basic as those which govern the balance, poise and movement of a ship on water.

Safety, in any form of transportation, may be regarded as a compound term which expresses a high degree of freedom from risk in several different fundamental respects. We may speak of inherent safety, referring to a degree of freedom from risk inherent in the underlying principles governing a particular form of transportation. In this respect, especially after we have tried the experiment just described, it appears that the airplane is one of the safest vehicles in use.

All Conditions Met

Structurally, the airplane is equally safe, for aeronautical engineers now know so much about the forces to which an airplane is subjected in flight under all conditions that it is virtually impossible for a machine to break up in the air. The few accidents that have occurred from this cause are almost invariably the result of experimental methods. This fact is really nothing remarkable, for structural dangers are now almost entirely eliminated in the automobile and railroad.

Let us consider another category of risk which is present in all forms of transportation, namely, operational safety. Not until the automobile was easy to drive did it become popular, yet even today there are some of us who still believe cars are difficult to manipulate. But we have to remember that though we may hold this belief about driving, the automobile is itself fundamentally safe. And so also is the airplane.

In the hands of a poor pilot, an airplane is a dangerous vehicle, as is also an automobile. In the presence of other poor pilots flying is dangerous and so also are the dangers of the road increased by the presence of

poor drivers. In other words, therefore, it is the so-called human element which defines the risk of flying, and the less the human element enters into flying, the greater will be the safety of air travel.

That great strides are being taken to reduce the importance of the human element in aircraft operation we shall shortly have an opportunity to see. It is significant to realize that this element, so vital to safety in air travel, is even today nothing more than a matter of training and experience which, after all, are essential in all modes of transport. Day after day, night after night, the air mail ships ply their regular scheduled services, negotiating at times weather in the like of which we ourselves would refrain from leaving our homes.

Preparation of Routes

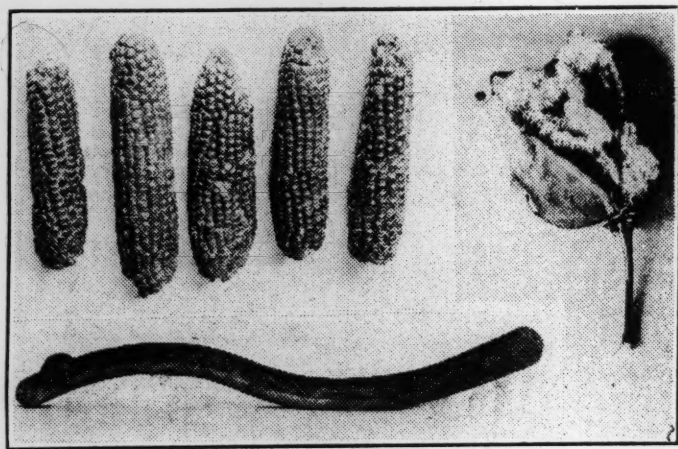
The pilots are men of unsurpassed skill and vast flying experience. These qualities alone permit them to live up to the inherently high standard of safety of the airplane itself, a degree of freedom from risk which is at present limited only by the experience of the man at the controls.

The routes over which these "courageous of the night" spread their wings are, with few exceptions, unprepared save for the regular beacon lights. They correspond to the dirt roads of yesterday over which our automobiles labored. Yet in spite of these handicaps, the airplane in the hands of the experienced pilot makes its way safely and surely. Does anyone suppose the United States Government would permit the Nation's mail to be carried by this service were its reliability not proved to a satisfactory point?

So much for a diagnosis of the problem of safety in aviation. It is an appropriate time to consider the status of efforts being made to reduce the human element in flying for effort are being given more thought and effort by leaders of aeronautical engineering. We shall devote the discussion in the next article in such a manner that the various categories of risk into which travel by airplane is frequently classified will at once be recognized.

CAN COMPANIES MERGE

LONDON (AP).—The newly formed British Can Company has acquired the business of Ernest Taylor, can manufacturers, of Liverpool. It intends to extend the factory and erect others with the assistance of American experts, and to install equipment and machinery protected by the American Can Company.



Perfectly Preserved Corn Between 3000 and 10,000 Years Old, Found in Basket-Makers' Homes. Cotton Ball From Same Caves. Lower Object Is a Boomerang From One of These Homes of Earliest Culture in North America.

HATS FOR ALL RACES MADE IN STOCKPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKPORT, Eng.—The one-time popular query, "Where did you get that hat?" might well be answered by the word "Stockport," for this community is one of the world's chief centers of the hat-making trade, producing hats for Eskimos, Turks, Scandinavians, South Africans and nearly all the English-speaking nations, as well as policemen, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and other individualistic organizations.

Sir Thomas Robotham recently remarked that "Stockport crowns the heads of the people," and in the mills of Stockport the ever-changing fashions in men's hats take solid shape. In these mills the well-known blue helmets of the British police forces are made; here, also, were made hats of the Boy-Scout pattern for the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and for the Prince of Wales, as well as for thousands of boys and girls around the world.

Scotsmen like hard hats; and Stockport makes them. Goggles and helmets like extremes—they are either shaped with a very narrow brim, or a very wide one. Englishmen prefer light bowlers; continental men prefer light bowlers; continental men prefer light bowlers.

One Stockport mill confines its work in headgear to the fez. Other mills send out special hats that go to Iceland, and pith helmets appropriate to the climate of Kenya Colony.



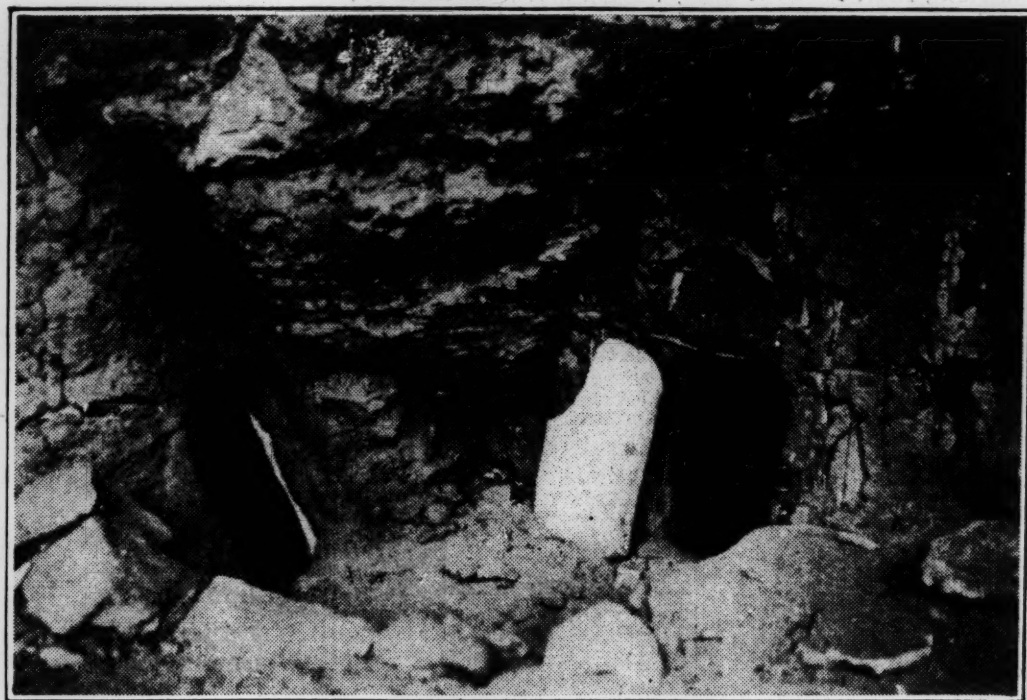
The WISE WAY to SAVE

MONEY used wisely should serve while earning. The Magnet has served its members and the public well for 61 years. It has never lost a penny entrusted to it, never failed to pay a dividend or honour a withdrawal, and has helped to build up thousands of homes.

The MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY

81-83 Harrow Road
London, W. 2, England

Dwellings of the Past That Constitute Their Own Memorials



Basket-Maker Dwelling in White Canyon, Utah, With Its Hinged Door Still Intact—Perhaps the First Hinged Door in America

Expedition Into Utah's Bad Lands Found Ancient Cave Man Relics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE dimmed trail of North America's earliest known culture—that of the so-called basket makers—has been definitely traced into the caves of Utah's "bad lands," where the trail fades and ends, Charles L. Bernheimer has reported to the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Bernheimer, New York cotton broker and amateur archaeologist, in reporting on his seventh expedition into one of the least known and most inaccessible sections of the United States, described the finding of many relics of an ancient civilization. Not only was there unearthed conclusive proof of basket-maker life for many centuries in caves and in the

open, but, strangely enough, a skillfully fashioned and expertly constructed boomerang, believed to be the first such weapon of the Antipodes found in the United States. Also there were found strange primitive writings and photographs that, once unraveled, may unfold the secrets of these first families of North America. All of these articles and writings are to be turned over to the American Museum of Natural History.

"Late last May," Mr. Bernheimer said, "the expedition of 10 men and 45 animals left Montezuma Creek, Utah, guided by Zeke Johnson, probably the most competent desert man available in the extensive, difficult and uninhabited region we visited, where, for three weeks, we met no living human being."

For the first week, he said, the party was accompanied by Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History, and during its entire course by Earl H. Morris of the Carnegie Institution. The Smithsonian Institution also co-operated in the trip, he said.

"The first object of our expedition proved negative in result," continued Mr. Bernheimer. "It was to determine whether the Montezuma Creek district contained extensive dinosaur remains, as had been thought. True, we found bones of dinosaurs of considerable size in the lower Dakota conglomerate, but they were detached pieces."

It was when the expedition finally penetrated into the Grand Gulch district, traveling over the wildest country, in which spaces covered by the most beautiful vegetation would be followed by arid wastes, that discoveries of real value began to be made, Mr. Bernheimer said.

A score of perfectly preserved ears of corn, estimated to be from 3000 to 10,000 years old, were uncovered. In White Canyon was found a cave door, still intact, which hung from cleverly fashioned hinges, making it, probably, one of America's first swinging doors.

Other caves gave up a set of knitted sticks a ball of cotton, just as it must have been when first plucked centuries before; an extensive prehistoric calendar, made of groups of grooves cut into the rock, and ornaments and many drawings. One cave was found 1000 feet above the canyon floor, its rock walls much written and drawn upon.

Over many of the explored sites, Mr. Bernheimer said, lay the evidences of later occupation by a race of cliff dwellers, who were apparently of a low caste, and who neither developed their homes nor a culture of their own.

"Mr. Morris is satisfied," Mr. Bernheimer concluded, "with the results of our endeavors, which link up the movement of the earliest known culture on the North American continent with its assumed cradle in Canyon del Muerto, some 130 miles distant."

ALL-EUROPE RAILWAY TIME-TABLE PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW.—An international railway time table for the coming year is being prepared by George Grabanski, a higher official in the Ministry of Communication here.

The new time table will contain all the more important connections in international communication. The lack of such a railway publication in Europe has caused much inconvenience in international travel.

The general European time-table will be published by the International Tourist Union.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN URGED BY EDUCATOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—If there is one thing he wants local authorities to spend money on it is books for children, said Sir Charles Trevelyan, president of the Board of Education.



PROVISIONS

Shoolbreds are a firm in whom understanding of English good cheer has been handed down for a hundred years or more.

And as time has taught Shoolbreds how to provide the most appetising, the most scrupulously handled viands that there are, it has shown them also how to give Shoolbreds quality—the best at really moderate prices.

SHOOLBREDS THE SENIOR STORE

Jas. Shoolbred & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

France and Germany, and though Irish Free State Ambassadors are already functioning in Paris and Berlin, reciprocal honors have not yet been conferred upon Dublin. Frederick Sterling represents the United States in the Free State.

An unexpected delay has taken place in the French and German appointments, but it is anticipated that Georg von Dehn, Consul-General, will be raised to ministerial rank.

South Africans Tap Manganese Deposits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The output from the vast deposits of manganese in South Africa, claimed to be the largest in the world, are expected to be ready for delivery in April next. Before that date the branch railway which the South African Government is building from the property at Postmansburg, northwest of Kimberley, should be completed, as well as the wharfage accommodation at Durban which the Government is providing for the company. The company has already sold a considerable quantity of ore forward and the moment the railway is completed it will be in a position to start delivery.

The deposits in question, first discovered in 1922, are of immense extent, 40 miles long, and they contain thousands of millions of tons of high-grade manganese. The deposits being some miles from the government railways, an agreement was entered into between the company and the Union Government by which the former is financing and the latter constructing the line. The consequences of this partnership may play an important part in the future overseas market price of South African manganese.

The government railways have already quoted a rate to port of 14d. per ton mile, that is, 17s. 9d. per ton to ship's hold.

They have, further, provided free storage space for 10,000 tons of manganese ore at Durban, and are giving facilities for the storage of a further 50,000 tons at a small cost.

It is claimed that Postmansburg manganese can be landed at European and American ports at a price that no other producer of manganese can approach. Though up to 1,000,000 tons per annum can later be turned out, the initial amount will probably be 350,000 to 400,000 tons.

Finland Reorganizes Navy in Four Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS, Fin.—Ivar Falkman, Swedish Director of Marine, has now returned to Sweden after having concluded an important mission in reorganizing and adding to the Finnish Navy. According to a treaty between Finland and Sweden, Mr. Falkman has spent several years in Finland carrying out this work, residing in Helsingfors as adviser to the Ministry of Defense.

In 1924, in co-operation with the marine authorities in Finland, he helped the young Government to prepare a program of naval construction which was approved by the Finnish Riksdag in 1926 and which is now being completed.

The plans include four battleships of about 4000 tons each, four submarines, of different sizes, and four motor torpedo boats. The torpedo boats are ready, two having been built in England and two in Finland. All the rest are in course of construction, with the exception of one battleship.

Other changes gave up a set of knitted sticks a ball of cotton, just as it must have been when first plucked centuries before; an extensive prehistoric calendar, made of groups of grooves cut into the rock, and ornaments and many drawings. One cave was found 1000 feet above the canyon floor, its rock walls much written and drawn upon.

Over many of the explored sites, Mr. Bernheimer said, lay the evidences of later occupation by a race of cliff dwellers, who were apparently of a low caste, and who neither developed their homes nor a culture of their own.

"Mr. Morris is satisfied," Mr. Bernheimer concluded, "with the results of our endeavors, which link up the movement of the earliest known culture on the North American continent with its assumed cradle in Canyon del Muerto, some 130 miles distant."

IRISH FREE STATE ENVOYS FUNCTIONING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN.—Though diplomatic relations have been established with

SACKS and BAGS for All Purposes

F. G. WALKER & CO.
75 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Telephone: Royal 3434
Telegram: Sackitic, Fen, London



A Suggestion for a Seasonable Gift

ADAPTABLE FRENCH SQUARE of heavy quality crepe-de-chine bordered with gold lace handsomely embroidered with contrasting colorings, mixed with gold and silver threads. In delightful colorings such as Red ground with shades blue design. Champagne ground with rose and blue design. Price 7½ Gns.

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO., Ltd.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S. W. 1, ENGLAND

FINANCE ACCORD SIGNED BY POLES AND GERMANS

Both Countries Renounce Claims Either of Governments or Citizens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW.—During the deliberations of the IX section for the Young plan in Paris the questions concerning the renunciation of mutual Polish-German financial claims were discussed, as well as the abandonment of the liquidation of German property in Poland.

In view of the difficulties which arose in Paris over the discussion of these problems, both governments decided to try and arrive at a solution by way of direct diplomatic negotiation.

The negotiations led, on Oct. 31, to the signing of an agreement on the Polish side by the Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, and on the German, by the Envoy in Warsaw, Ulrich Rauscher.

The results arrived at are a definite renunciation of all claims both of the German Federation and its citizens in relation to Poland. Simultaneously the Polish Government, complying with the recommendations of the Young plan, renounces its financial claims, both of the state and those of its citizens in regard to the German Federation and also agrees to refrain from a further liquidation of German property in Poland.

Both governments have decided immediately to enter into negotiations in the matter of ending the mixed arbitration tribunal for Polish-German affairs in Paris.

At the same time they have agreed also to settle other questions up till now not regulated (a) in the matter of disputed citizenship (suspended by decision of the League of Nations June 15, 1929); both governments agreeing to carry on negotiations in such a way as to assure a mutual compromise; (b) the Polish Government renounces its right of purchase of land from colonists in case of heirs in first and second degree in so far as they have not been punished by law; (c) the disputed Bauernbank question in Danzig has also been settled by the German Government in such a way that the latter takes all eventual claims of the bank on itself. It is hoped that this agreement between the two states is the prelude both to the end of the tariff war and in general to better relations between the two countries.

Never judge a man by the set of his clothes. A bulging pocket may often hide a box of CHOCOLATS

Le Chat d'Or (GOLDEN CAT)

5/- & 4/- per lb in 1, 2, 4 & 5-lb boxes. Postage paid on orders of 10/- and upwards.
62-63 BURLINGTON ARCADE
LONDON, W. 1, Eng.

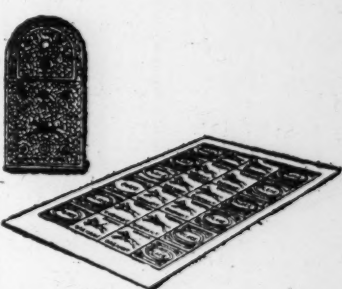
Save and 5% free of tax payment
Invest your savings in this Society. Your money is fully secured, and earns you a regular dividend of 5% Tax Free. No investor has ever lost a penny of his capital. Reserves £300,000

WESTBOURNE PARK BUILDING SOCIETY
135 WESTBOURNE TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2, ENGLAND
Investment Prospectus Sent Free C. JOHNSTON BURT, F. C. I. S., Manager

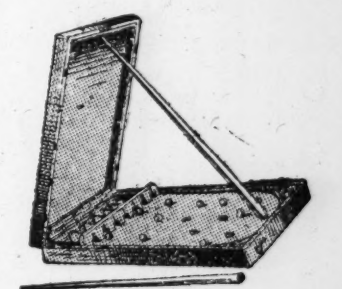
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

EXCITING Games for WINTER EVENINGS



PARI-MUTUEL. The latest craze from the Continent. The fastest and most exciting game yet published. Absolutely foolproof and cannot possibly be influenced.
PRICE 35/6



FOLDING BAGATELLE TABLES. Polished Mahogany Boards, Rubber Cushions, lined with green billiard cloth, complete with 2 cues, 9 balls, pegs and rules, together with bridge. PRICES 4 ft. £3.17.6, 5 ft. £4.17.6, 6 ft. £6.6.0.



INDOOR OBSTACLE GOLF. The best game for jolly winter evenings. Can be played in any room or out of doors if preferred. Eight cancelling obstacles, putting hole, 2 putters.
PRICE 63/-



CIR-Q-LAR PLAYING CARDS. The latest scoring novelty. Waddington's finest quality cards. Real gold edges.
PRICE per pack 3/9
Or in hand-made gold-embroidered circular gift case.
PRICE 10/6



SPIN-GOLF. An entirely new and novel game, intensely exciting and completely lacking in monotony. It will fascinate and interest every time you play. We thoroughly recommend this as a first-class indoor game.
PRICE 6/6



WEI-CHI. The oldest game in the world. Not by any means a game of chance you can learn to play in 20 minutes. After 20 years you are still learning to play.
PRICE complete 17/6
Special instruction book on Wei-Chi, 3/6

Marshall & Snelgrove

MEXICAN MOVE MADE AGAINST BULLFIGHTING

Deputy Requests President
to Take Leadership in
National Reform

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—A step toward suppression of bullfighting in Mexico has been taken here in a more concrete manner than previous attempts to abolish the national "sport" of the country have been. Many already see the handwriting on the wall for bullfighting in Mexico, forecasting eventual displacement by baseball, football and other forms of athletic entertainment now firmly rooted in the country.

The latest move toward a ban on bullfighting in the face of widespread opposition is made by Deputy Fernando Sotelo Regil of Campeche, who believes that a law should be passed prohibiting the time-worn Sunday afternoon spectacles in the largest bull arena in the world.

In his argument against bullfighting, Sotelo Regil declares that "it is a spectacle highly inconsistent with civilized nations." He continues to state that it is his intention to bring the measure before the Chamber of Deputies so that "some legal means

be found which will do away with a performance in which the principal factor is the public sacrifice of animals." The measure is dual in aim; it calls for the abolishment of both bullfights and cockfights.

Senor Regil argues that "only in three, perhaps four countries of the world" bullfighting is allowed. Senor Regil in taking the question up with President Portes Gil addressed to him a communication in which he said:

"I request of you most respectfully that in line with the same moralizing objective you are employing in combating the use of alcohol, you undertake, before your administration comes to an end, an energetic campaign for the abolishment of bullfighting, cockfights, and other spectacles at which it is pretended to amuse the people with the torture of animals, which is prohibited in almost every country in the world, most allowed in two or three nations."

The deputy refers to the fact that the Revolutionary Government at its beginning (meaning after the downfall of Porfirio Diaz in 1910) prohibited bullfighting for a time and that it was again permitted "when certain politicians of influence in past administrations converted themselves into bullfight promoters."

He regrets that the new penal code does not include a prohibition of these "barbarous fiestas." It is Senor Regil's belief that the President can ameliorate the situation "even if only in indirect way" by preventing entrance into the country of bullfighters, prohibiting the horseplay at the fights, and that in the future we will have to address ourselves to only minor adjustments.

"The policy declared in the Federal Agricultural Marketing Act is sufficiently broad. It fully meets the demands earnestly voiced by the American Farm Bureau Federation during the past seven years."

Turning Point at Hand

"The turning point in agriculture is at hand, and that turning point will result in an ever-increasing purchasing power on the part of the farmer that will add constantly to our national prosperity. There is evidence of this. In my travels up and down the country, I have observed that farmers are engaged in an intensive program of rehabilitation. The economic inequality of agriculture has obligated the farmer to neglect his farm buildings and his equipment during the past 10 years. This situation will now be corrected."

The Farm Bureau has reached a good period in its existence. The pioneering work is rapidly concluding. We are ready now to set to the task of actually building a successful, prosperous agriculture."

Mr. Thompson called for support of the new Federal Farm Bureau and the program of co-operative marketing it is developing. He predicted that the co-operative marketing organizations being established with its aid would pay a reward to agriculture "infinitely greater" than was possible under previous conditions.

"It is now the duty of the farmers of America," he declared, "to lend their influence and co-operation in order to secure the maximum benefit that can be obtained under the new law. It must be our task to bring farm people to a proper loyalty to the co-operative system."

Farm Bureau Shows Course

If the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act prove to be inadequate, Mr. Thompson pointed out that the Farm Bureau could then proceed toward securing amendment. He observed that there had already been discussion of amendments designed to improve the procedure for handling surpluses of farm products.

Among the possibilities of amendment of the act is one giving the Government authority to help the farmer in the co-operative purchasing of farm supplies. The Farm Bureau wanted the Farm Board to be allowed to help the farmer buy as well as sell when the act was written, but this provision was left out.

A national conference of the co-operative purchasing departments of state farm bureaus was held here prior to the convening of the federation. There are 28 states with such departments which have a buying volume of \$300,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

FARMER READY TO GLEAN CROP OF HIS VICTORY

Over Hill With Relief, Says
Bureau Head, Opening
Eleventh Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The farmer is "over the hill" with farm relief. A new period has opened for agriculture, and farmers are already feeling its economic benefits.

To the most militant of the farm organizations in the long struggle over agricultural legislation, S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, brought this report at the opening of its eleventh convention here.

Though beaten in its powerful campaign for the McNary-Haugen bill with its contentions equalization fee, Mr. Thompson told the Farm Bureau that its zeal had done much toward "adjusting agriculture to its proper place" in the economic and political life of the United States.

"Forces are now in motion that will complete that task," he said, "I do not mean there is no more adjustment needed, but I do mean that I am convinced that the basic things have been or are now being accomplished, and that in the future we will have to address ourselves to only minor adjustments."

"The policy declared in the Federal Agricultural Marketing Act is sufficiently broad. It fully meets the demands earnestly voiced by the American Farm Bureau Federation during the past seven years."

Turning Point at Hand

"The turning point in agriculture is at hand, and that turning point will result in an ever-increasing purchasing power on the part of the farmer that will add constantly to our national prosperity. There is evidence of this. In my travels up and down the country, I have observed that farmers are engaged in an intensive program of rehabilitation. The economic inequality of agriculture has obligated the farmer to neglect his farm buildings and his equipment during the past 10 years. This situation will now be corrected."

The Farm Bureau has reached a good period in its existence. The pioneering work is rapidly concluding. We are ready now to set to the task of actually building a successful, prosperous agriculture."

Mr. Thompson called for support of the new Federal Farm Bureau and the program of co-operative marketing it is developing. He predicted that the co-operative marketing organizations being established with its aid would pay a reward to agriculture "infinitely greater" than was possible under previous conditions.

"It is now the duty of the farmers of America," he declared, "to lend their influence and co-operation in order to secure the maximum benefit that can be obtained under the new law. It must be our task to bring farm people to a proper loyalty to the co-operative system."

Farm Bureau Shows Course

If the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act prove to be inadequate, Mr. Thompson pointed out that the Farm Bureau could then proceed toward securing amendment. He observed that there had already been discussion of amendments designed to improve the procedure for handling surpluses of farm products.

Among the possibilities of amendment of the act is one giving the Government authority to help the farmer in the co-operative purchasing of farm supplies. The Farm Bureau wanted the Farm Board to be allowed to help the farmer buy as well as sell when the act was written, but this provision was left out.

A national conference of the co-operative purchasing departments of state farm bureaus was held here prior to the convening of the federation. There are 28 states with such departments which have a buying volume of \$300,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

estimated. Their purchases are mostly of fertilizer, feed, seeds, petroleum products, binder twine and insecticides.

In his presidential address, Mr. Thompson asked that "agricultural products be raised to that same height of tariff protection which has made industry prosperous," and proposed that this be done by Congress at its present session. Such action, he said, would have an immediate and permanent effect on agricultural prosperity.

A new tendency of agricultural extension work has been to focus attention more directly on farm incomes. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work for the United States Department of Agriculture, told the convention. He said the Federal Farm Board recognized that the extension service was the largest educational agency making contact with the farmers. He reported that the service was doing more to help the farmers adjust the kind and volume of their farm enterprises to take full advantage of economic conditions and thus to increase their income.

Farm Organization Grows

Mr. Warburton said that this year's enrollment of farm boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs was expected to exceed 700,000. Of the 5280 persons engaged in extension work in the United States, he reported that 2668 engaged in county agricultural agent work, 1329 in home demonstration work, 368 in work with 4-H Clubs, and 300 in Negro extension work.

Women have a larger representation on the program of this farm bureau convention than at any previous one. Thirteen are included in the several symposiums scheduled. This year also marks the first time when separate sessions for women have been entirely dispensed with. Women are finally coming to take a responsible place in farm organization work, as Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of home and community work for the federation, comments on the program. Five state farm bureau federations have women secretaries, several vice-presidents and one has had a woman president. Mrs. Sewell is herself vice-president of the Indiana farm bureau.

The National Federation has closed an excellent year, its executive secretary, M. S. Winder, reported. Since 1922 it has wiped out a deficit of \$54,000 and has today a balance of \$74,000. It shows a membership in 37 states qualifying them to send delegates to the national convention and some organization in half a dozen more.

A national one-act play writing contest was conducted by the federation this year for the purpose of obtaining suitable plays in which the Farm Bureau story can be told before its community units. The first prize winner in the contest was announced as Mrs. R. D. McManus of Chicago.

Mr. Thompson, who has served the past four years, is reported as a candidate to succeed himself. The term is two years.

FRANCO-ITALIAN 'ATMOSPHERE' IS 'DISTURBED'

Problem of Political Exiles
Styled Serious and Need-
ing Adjustment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The relations between France and Italy continue to be correct and friendly, but the "atmosphere" remains disturbed.

The French Embassy in Rome is always strongly guarded by Italian soldiers to prevent hostile demonstrations by Black Shirts in its neighborhood. There are on both sides of the Alps, sober writers, who insist on the necessity of a settlement of all outstanding differences between the two countries, but there are also many adversaries of a rapprochement who do all within their power to stir up ill feeling. Most dangerous among these adversaries are some of the Italians, many of whom are very capable propagandists, who have abandoned their native country because of the problem of political exiles.

The recent attempt against the life of Prince Umberto, the heir to the Italian throne, by a young Italian student, well known in anti-Fascist quarters in Paris, has once more led the Fascist newspapers to accuse the problem of political exiles. The problem is a serious one; so serious, indeed, that its solution has now become the fundamental problem of Italy's relations with France.

The right of France to grant asylum to political refugees is recognized by Fascist writers, but France is accused of carrying this right of asylum too far. In Italy it is maintained that Italian political exiles in France are accorded rather surprising facilities to express their hostility to the Italian Government in French Radical newspapers, because the French Radicals dislike Fascism as a system of government.

Italy, moreover, maintains that every state should forbid the organization in its own territory of movements designed to threaten the existence of friendly and neighboring states. To tolerate such movements, points out a Fascist newspaper, is to assume direct responsibility for their results. What would have happened if the Brussels attempt had been successful? asks one journal. "What would be the attitude of any French Government of whatever political complexion, if Italy offered asylum to émigrés seeking to bring about an irredentist revolution in Alsace and Lorraine, and to pave the way for these events by a series of crimes on the most distinguished figures in French public life? Until proper steps have been taken by the French Government to limit the work of political exiles in France, the political atmosphere between the two peoples."

Road Sense Campaign Proposed in Britain

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Education for the development of 'road sense' by every person in the country is the best method of combating the problem of the increasing toll of the British highways, which has claimed, in the last three years, 16,000 fatalities and 447,000 casualties," declared Alderman G. Marlow Reed, vice-chairman, Middlesex County Council, at a recent conference of the National Safety First Association.

Representatives of local authorities attended the conference to discuss the project of obtaining funds for an intensive "Safety First" campaign throughout Great Britain. A resolution was passed reinforcing the opinions of the Royal Commission on Transport and the London traffic advisory committee that the association should receive greater support, and recommending the association and the propaganda to local authorities and particularly education committees.

Alderman Marlow Reed said that, as the result of teaching "Safety First" in the schools, there had been a remarkable drop in the number of accidents to children between the ages of 10 and 15.

At the recent inaugural meeting of the Pedestrians' Association, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood put forward the proposal that a driver's license should be suspended without further discussion should he be found guilty of dangerous driving. To this proposal Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has replied "May I point out, on behalf of 120,000 driver members of my union and many thousands of taxi-cab owner drivers—whose skill and care in driving have won the admiration of people in every part of the world—that such drastic treatment might conceivably have disastrous results in many cases. It would mean that a driver of a passenger-carrying or commercial vehicle, having an absolutely clean record, might, for one error of judgment, be deprived of his livelihood. Thus the punishment would be out of all proportion to the crime."

"May I suggest to the Pedestrians' Association that its most effective policy lies in the direction of friendly co-operation and discussion with all other road users."

BRITISH HONOR MEMORY OF SUFFRAGETTE

Prominent Persons Pay Trib-
ute to Dame Millicent
Fawcett in the Abbey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Many hundreds of people came together in Westminster Abbey recently to do honor to the memory of the woman who, perhaps more than all others, was identified with the 60 years' struggle of British women for full political emancipation.

To Millicent Garrett Fawcett was given that almost unique experience of watching a movement from its earliest to its final stages; of guiding it through its rise and difficult development to its final triumph.

Most of those present were women; numbers of them wearing the scarlets and purples and blues of academic dress.

Millicent Garrett, the daughter of Newton Garrett of Aldeburgh, lived always in an atmosphere of wakeful interest in the public happenings of her time. In 1865 she first met her future husband, Henry Fawcett; and two years later, in the year of her marriage, she became one of the original members of the first women's suffrage committee, and from that time remained a staunch supporter of the women's movement in every way.

Her married life was one into which had to be crowded not only her work for the suffrage, but also work for the cause of higher education and similar activities.

It was not until Professor Fawcett passed on in 1894 that his wife gave herself undividedly to the work for the political emancipation of women.

but from that time she devoted herself without stint to the cause, standing by it through the years when legislative progress seemed stagnant, and rising with it to her greatest heights of leadership when the militant suffrage movement brought in the question of the sphere of academic argument to that of practical politics. Mrs. Fawcett was never a militant, but she refused to condemn those who used militant methods.

In 1913 came the first installment of success, and with it, what was one of the most characteristic actions of a woman who put her ideals before her personality. The sex barrier had been broken, if not wholly, at least in part, and Mrs. Fawcett saw the wisdom of resigning her leadership of the women's movement, and passing it into the hands of a younger woman, and holding herself only in reserve for those emergencies which might arise in gaining the complete political victory.

These things—the full meaning of a long life given to a great cause, and given with such a sense of humor and that ready never left her—flooded the thoughts of the men and women in the Abbey.

Russo-German Refugees Sheltered in Former Military Camp in Pomerania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The largest camp of Russo-German refugees at Hammerstein, Pomerania, contains nearly 3000, including children, and another party of 600 has just arrived.

Instructions to prepare a former military camp for their reception came unexpectedly. All was done with German thoroughness, each person receiving a metal disk number, his bundles being similarly tagged, so when everything had passed the necessary disinfecting process no confusion arose.

Five large kitchens, each cooking for 500 with children's kitchen extra. Each refugee gets a pound of bread daily, and the other food is excellent and nourishing. Everything as far as possible is supplied, even toilet paper and stamps, for all are penniless.

A kindergarten is to be organized and playgrounds provided.

The refugees who sold nearly all they possessed to enable them to emigrate were able to purchase necessary articles of clothing in Moscow, everything, however, at an exorbitant rate. All their remaining money was taken from them at the frontier, but personal trinkets, such as wedding rings, were allowed to be kept. These peasants are deeply religious, the majority of them being Mennonites. The main incentive of their flight, like the Pilgrim fathers, was to seek religious freedom. Catherine II, knowing their thrift and industry and skill on the land, invited German peasants to come to Russia 160 years ago, where they have retained their religion and language till today, and by their industry they had become successful. During the past decade things went from bad to worse, their crops failed, the burden of taxes became impossible, and, worst of all, one of their number said, "They tried to take our God from us, and forced us to seek religious freedom."

The idea of leaving the country grew slowly; many had friends in Canada who asked them to come, some even sending the passage money. The German Ambassador asked energetically on their behalf, with the result that about 8000 have left Russia, and it is hoped that those who were refused permission will follow.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Boston Opera House
BOSTON OPERA
SECOND WEEK—DEC. 9-14
Tonight at 8:15—TOSCA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato.
Tues.—AIDA, with Lisetskaya, Barron, Molitor, Pandionio.
Wed.—BUTTERFLY, with Koyke, Barron, Dorioli, Martino-Rossi.
Thurs.—CAVALIERA RUSTICANA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato, Pandionio, La Palma, PAGLIACCI, with Atwood, Radcliffe, Amato.
Fri.—BOHEME, with Roselle, Di Pessa, Dorioli, Royer.
Sat.—MANON, with Spence, Molitor.
Sat. Eve.—TROVATORE, with Lisetskaya, Matzenauer, Radcliffe, Martino-Rossi.
Ticket Prices: \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, No Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW AMSTERDAM, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30. 462 SEATS \$1.00. LAST WEEK William in his farewell to "Sherlock Holmes".
ERLANGER'S, W. 44 St., Dir. A. L. Erlanger. Erlanger's Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
FISKE, "LADIES OF THE JURY"
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St., Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30
Journey's End by R. C. Sheriff

FULTON

West 40th St., Eve. 8:30
Nationality, Wed. & Sat., 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S

GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

BERKELEY SQUARE

with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"

SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
by BING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
44 St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:40, Mat. Wed. & Sat.

BROADHURST

Noel Coward's Operetta
BITTER SWEET
Florence Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of
Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Ave., Pop. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30. No Tax. Entire Menus \$4.00.

SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS AHEAD

THE SILVER SWAN
New Viennese Operetta
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, W. of W. Ave., Best PARKING FACILITIES IN TOWN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"To those who appreciate a respite from jazz, the Silver Swan can be recommended."
—The Christian Science Monitor.

A Theatre Guild Production

GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH
by ROMAIN ROLLAND
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of W. Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents

Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN NATIONAL
41st St., W. of 7th Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Boston Opera House
BOSTON OPERA
SECOND WEEK—DEC. 9-14
Tonight at 8:15—TOSCA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato.
Tues.—AIDA, with Lisetskaya, Barron, Molitor, Pandionio.
Wed.—BUTTERFLY, with Koyke, Barron, Dorioli, Martino-Rossi.
Thurs.—CAVALIERA RUSTICANA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato, Pandionio, La Palma, PAGLIACCI, with Atwood, Radcliffe, Amato.
Fri.—BOHEME, with Roselle, Di Pessa, Dorioli, Royer.
Sat.—MANON, with Spence, Molitor.
Sat. Eve.—TROVATORE, with Lisetskaya, Matzenauer, Radcliffe, Martino-Rossi.
Ticket Prices: \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, No Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW AMSTERDAM, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30. 462 SEATS \$1.00. LAST WEEK William in his farewell to "Sherlock Holmes".
ERLANGER'S, W. 44 St., Dir. A. L. Erlanger. Erlanger's Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
FISKE, "LADIES OF THE JURY"
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St., Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30
Journey's End by R. C. Sheriff

FULTON

West 40th St., Eve. 8:30
Nationality, Wed. & Sat., 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S

GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

BERKELEY SQUARE

with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"

SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
by BING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
44 St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:40, Mat. Wed. & Sat.

BROADHURST

Noel Coward's Operetta
BITTER SWEET
Florence Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of
Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Ave., Pop. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30. No Tax. Entire Menus \$4.00.

SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS AHEAD

THE SILVER SWAN
New Viennese Operetta
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, W. of W. Ave., Best PARKING FACILITIES IN TOWN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"To those who appreciate a respite from jazz, the Silver Swan can be recommended."
—The Christian Science Monitor.

A Theatre Guild Production

GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH
by ROMAIN ROLLAND
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of W. Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents

Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN NATIONAL
41st St., W. of 7th Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Boston Opera House
BOSTON OPERA
SECOND WEEK—DEC. 9-14
Tonight at 8:15—TOSCA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato.
Tues.—AIDA, with Lisetskaya, Barron, Molitor, Pandionio.
Wed.—BUTTERFLY, with Koyke, Barron, Dorioli, Martino-Rossi.
Thurs.—CAVALIERA RUSTICANA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato, Pandionio, La Palma, PAGLIACCI, with Atwood, Radcliffe, Amato.
Fri.—BOHEME, with Roselle, Di Pessa, Dorioli, Royer.
Sat.—MANON, with Spence, Molitor.
Sat. Eve.—TROVATORE, with Lisetskaya, Matzenauer, Radcliffe, Martino-Rossi.
Ticket Prices: \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, No Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW AMSTERDAM, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30. 462 SEATS \$1.00. LAST WEEK William in his farewell to "Sherlock Holmes".
ERLANGER'S, W. 44 St., Dir. A. L. Erlanger. Erlanger's Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
FISKE, "LADIES OF THE JURY"
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St., Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30
Journey's End by R. C. Sheriff

FULTON

West 40th St., Eve. 8:30
Nationality, Wed. & Sat., 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S

GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

BERKELEY SQUARE

with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"

SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
by BING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
44 St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:40, Mat. Wed. & Sat.

BROADHURST

Noel Coward's Operetta
BITTER SWEET
Florence Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of
Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE
54 St. & 6th Ave., Pop. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30. No Tax. Entire Menus \$4.00.

SEATS ON SALE 8 WEEKS AHEAD

THE SILVER SWAN
New Viennese Operetta
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, W. of W. Ave., Best PARKING FACILITIES IN TOWN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
"To those who appreciate a respite from jazz, the Silver Swan can be recommended."
—The Christian Science Monitor.

A Theatre Guild Production

GAME OF LOVE AND DEATH
by ROMAIN ROLLAND
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of W. Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents

Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN NATIONAL
41st St., W. of 7th Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Boston Opera House
BOSTON OPERA
SECOND WEEK—DEC. 9-14
Tonight at 8:15—TOSCA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato.
Tues.—AIDA, with Lisetskaya, Barron, Molitor, Pandionio.
Wed.—BUTTERFLY, with Koyke, Barron, Dorioli, Martino-Rossi.
Thurs.—CAVALIERA RUSTICANA, with Roselle, Dorioli, Amato, Pandionio, La Palma, PAGLIACCI, with Atwood, Radcliffe, Amato.
Fri.—BOHEME, with Roselle, Di Pessa, Dorioli, Royer.
Sat.—MANON, with Spence, Molitor.
Sat. Eve.—TROVATORE, with Lisetskaya, Matzenauer, Radcliffe, Martino-Rossi.
Ticket Prices: \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, No Tax.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW AMSTERDAM, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30. 462 SEATS \$1.00. LAST WEEK William in his farewell to "Sherlock Holmes".
ERLANGER'S, W. 44 St., Dir. A. L. Erlanger. Erlanger's Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
FISKE, "LADIES OF THE JURY"
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St., Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:30
Journey's End by R. C. Sheriff

FULTON

West 40th St., Eve. 8:30
Nationality, Wed. & Sat., 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S

GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

BERKELEY SQUARE

with LESLIE HOWARD
and MARGALO GILLMORE
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 W. 42 St., Mat. Sat. Eve. 8:30

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"

SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
by BING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
44 St., W. of W. Ave., Eve. 8:40, Mat. Wed. & Sat.

BROADHURST

Noel Coward's Operetta
BITTER SWEET
Florence Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of
Charles

TOURIST STILL FINDS GLAMOUR OF EAST AT SFAX

Balmy Breezes Waft Over Palms of Oases Near Tunisian Seaport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. SFAX, Tunisia—Who has not heard of Tunis dates and Kairouan rugs and Djerna pottery? The home of these famous products is the land of ancient Carthage, once the commercial rival of imperial Rome, and now under French tutelage. The winter tourist, off the beaten track, will find here millions of stately palms waving in the gentle breeze and bearing aloft their bunches of luscious golden fruit. Industrious if primitive people here are weaving beautiful carpets as their ancestors wove them centuries ago; they work often in tiny patios in bright sunshine, while the potters carry on their trade in all kinds of nooks and crannies, holes in the wall, off the narrow streets.

Tunisia, despite her annual exports valued at more than \$50,000,000, is just beginning to learn the lesson of progress. She is beginning to shake off her old lethargy and to see herself through modern eyes. The economic transformation will doubtless be slow in this country of mixed races—Arabs, Berbers, Jews and Europeans—where historic ruins on every side tell the story of lands laid waste by fire and sword in the conflicts of long ago.

Tunisian wheat farmers and olive growers have only in recent years abandoned the crooked-stick plow for the gasoline tractor and so many of the old sights and customs remain that it provides an excellent holiday ground for the ordinary traveler as well as the artist, archaeologist and historian.

Salubrious and Gay
Sfax is a seaport of some 30,000 inhabitants, about 270 kilometers from Tunis, with a good deep-water harbor, sheltered from violent winds by the islands of Kerkennah, some 20 miles away. The climate, tempered by the proximity of the Mediterranean, is mild and salubrious in winter. Socially, it is one of the gayest towns in the French colony.

Built on the site of ancient Taphar, the ramparts surrounding the city of Sfax date from the year 1020 of the Muhammadan hezira, and completely separate the native town from the European quarter.

The "souks" or native bazaars are not so extensive as those in Tunis, but they are interesting and filled with curious things known only to the East. The Rue des Forgerons, the Arab town with its mosques and picturesque streets and fine gardens in the suburbs, are enjoyed by many visitors. One also may see the olive oil pressing plants where patient camels, blindfolded, plod hour after hour, around a primitive wheel.

Near by are the refreshing pools, the "tesquias" and "naceurias," where man and beast may come to drink. The Roman ruins of Thyna are close by the sea, and a few hours' journey by rail to El Djem, the colosseum built by the Emperor Gordian in 250 A. D., and which seated 60,000 spectators of the gladiatorial combats. El Djem, once a thriving Roman city, now a ruin whose vastness is emphasized by its desolate waste of sands, is peopled by a few hundred Arabs.

In the Date Country
Some miles west of Sfax is "the Djerid land," or date country, with its famous oases of Tozeur, Nefta, El Oudiane and El Hamma, so many landmarks leading to the great Sahara. The train on leaving the rich phosphate mines of Metlaoui, with their fawny cliffs and sunburnt mountains, crosses the Bled Tarfaoui studded here and there with bunches of esparto grass. When the plain is reached the scene changes from one of rugged hills, bare of vegetation, to green and fertile valleys where, in perfect line and space, as far as eye can see, are the olive trees bearing small but highly esteemed fruit, with an annual oil production of some 32,000 tons.

Tozeur, "Queen of the Desert," is protected by its huge palm forest. Its minarets gleam white in the sunlight. It boasts an excellent hotel with a genial French boniface who with his wife takes good care of the frequent camel caravans, slowly wending their way to points still further west or north. At nightfall they congregate in the center of the town for refreshment and sleep, and start out at sunrise in the morning. One Englishman at the little inn at Nefta has been visiting the oasis every winter for 17 years, never tiring of its desert quietness, its date palm lanes, swift-running brook and Oriental surroundings.

Stroll in Oasis
A walk in the oasis is a pleasure indeed, and for those who prefer to ride, a donkey or camel is easily procurable. The towns of the Djerid resemble one another with their streets and mud houses making place, in parts, for brick facades trimmed with

Luckstone Toilet Preparations
Impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness.
Price List from
The LUCKSTONE COMPANY
120 CRAWFORD STREET
Baker Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

Wash all your delicate fabrics, silk stockings, etc., with
Notime Soap Flakes
Made Exclusively by
DIXON & CO., Dublin, Ireland

FROEBEL Educational Institute
Color Gardens, West Kensington, London, Eng.
SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS and KINDERGARTEN
(3 to 14 years of age)
The School provides a sound education on a wide and firm basis of interest, and a high standard of work is maintained.
For prospectus apply to the Headmistress.

Kinninmont & Sons
Established over 90 years.
Builders
(all depts.)
Decorators
26 CHILWORTH ST., W. 2
Paddington 0383
LONDON, ENGLAND

Builders
(all depts.)
Decorators
26 CHILWORTH ST., W. 2
Paddington 0383
LONDON, ENGLAND

Decorators
26 CHILWORTH ST., W. 2
Paddington 0383
LONDON, ENGLAND

Decorators
26 CHILWORTH ST., W. 2
Paddington 0383
LONDON, ENGLAND

Decorators
26 CHILWORTH ST., W. 2
Paddington 0383
LONDON, ENGLAND

Winter Paddling in Mid-Desert Near Sfax



Favorite Resort of the Tourist is the Well-Watered Nefta Oasis in Tunisia's "Djerid Land."

AUSTRALIANS FORESEE RISE IN WOOL PRICE

Present Rates Return Low Interest on Capital, Is Claimed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Wool growers of Australia have been seriously considering for several years, but during 1928 and 1929 more concentratedly than previously, the ultimate result of low prices for the staple.

During recent months some of the leading authorities have checked the vein of pessimism, and expressed confidence that prices would not further recede. They sense they say, the turn of the tide. There cannot be further decline, they opine, because, if there were, many pastoralists would have to go out of business, and the industry would be largely left, as the butter industry is largely left, to families conducting farms on which

The world needs wool, and much of it. If Australian growers of the first class cannot continue because the return on capital invested is low the wool users must pay more. It is not doubted that this condition will be met in the manner indicated, the argument being that other parts of the world cannot produce a sufficiency, and that Australia must always be looked to for a very large portion of the supply.

Sir Norman Kater, a wool grower, interviewed not long since, made it clear that there could be no sinking below present level if the industry is to be continued in the same volume as heretofore. He said that the Queensland Advisory Board, reporting after exhaustive inquiry, in August, 1927—two years ago, and therefore before the import slump—declared that if prices fell it would be serious. Prices have fallen and yet hope has not faded.

Sir Norman, who is a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, said that the average return to woolgrowers all over Australia would be about 8 per cent. The Queensland report made a similar statement, but declared that the 8 per cent. did not touch the years of severe loss from drought, nor take into account the interest on bank overdrafts necessitated by winter seasons. Further inquiry, however, elicited the information that the 8 per cent could be applied to the whole industry.

The Sydney sales at time of writing this have shown a slightly better tendency. This is partly due, it is supposed, to smaller quantities of wool being offered at one sale. The following rallying report by one of

Why Buy New
Every kind of metal article repaired, Gilded, Silverplated, Coppered, Bronzed, Tinned, Oxidized, or Lacquered equal to new. Give particulars to
Electro Metal Platers,
Bartholomew Works
Kentish Town, London, N. W. 5, Eng.
(Entrance—Aldershot Villas)
Telephone: North 1191

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

LITHUANIAN LAW ON EMIGRATION AIDS NATIONALS

Bureaus Are to Be More Closely Supervised by the Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. KOVNO, Lithuania—According to a new emigration law in Lithuania, all civil disputes arising out of the conveyance of Lithuanian emigrants, irrespective of where such disputes may occur, must be settled only in Lithuanian courts and in accordance with Lithuanian laws. Thus the emigrant is protected by the Lithuanian laws, and if not in person, then through his authorized representative, can seek redress in Lithuanian courts. The older law contained no such provision. In order that there may be the wherewithal to satisfy the emigrants' lawful demands and claims, the emigration bureau must deposit in the state treasury the sum of 25,000 lita (\$2500). The old measure required only 14,000 lita.

Under the new law, the emigration bureau has no right to separate members of the families that are being conveyed. Minors must be accompanied by their guardians. The emigrant must receive healthy food and suitable lodging for an agreed payment which may not be increased. If the emigrant declines to undertake the journey, the money he has paid must be refunded minus 5 per cent of the price of the steamship ticket, or 10 per cent of the paid deposit. If the emigrant's journey is delayed

Austria and America Exchange Students
VIENNA—As the result of co-operation between the Institute of International Education in New York and the Austro-American branch in Vienna, an exchange of Austrian and American students for the academic year, 1929-1930, has been put in operation.

Fifteen Austrian students were invited to study at certain American universities, and seven American students for the academic year, 1929-1930, have been put in operation. The Austro-American Institute of Education intends, not only to increase the number of exchange students, but also to extend the facilities into wider fields of learning.

SCOTTISH ISLANDERS ASK AID FOR WINTER
GLASGOW—Inhabitants of the islands of Harris, North and South Uist, and Barra, have appealed to the Secretary of State of Scotland, for assistance during the winter. The appeal was necessitated by the failure of the harvest and of the kelp and fishing industries. The extreme urgency of the position is stressed, and hope is expressed that the Secretary will use his influence to obtain the maximum grants to relieve the distress.

Why Buy New
Every kind of metal article repaired, Gilded, Silverplated, Coppered, Bronzed, Tinned, Oxidized, or Lacquered equal to new. Give particulars to
Electro Metal Platers,
Bartholomew Works
Kentish Town, London, N. W. 5, Eng.
(Entrance—Aldershot Villas)
Telephone: North 1191

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

through no fault of his own, longer than seven days, and the emigrant demands to be sent back, the emigration bureau must send him back gratis.

For protection of the emigrants on the journey the Ministry of Home Affairs may appoint an escort, whose traveling expenses must be paid by the emigration bureau. The Ministry of Home Affairs may appoint one escort for 500 emigrants to North America and for 400 to South America and Africa.

On the demand of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the emigration bureau must annually carry back to Lithuania emigrants undergoing privations, part of their number gratis and part for half price.

Incentive by word, writing, or picture to emigrate is punishable by fine up to 1000 lita or two months' imprisonment. If the superintendent or employee of the emigration bureau incites emigration, then the monetary fine may be increased up to 1500 lita and imprisonment up to six months. Anyone issuing mendacious stories about the advantage of emigration may be punished with imprisonment up to two years. If through such action the emigrant's farm is ruined, the penalty may be raised to three years. For persuasion of soldiers, the penalty may be raised to six years' imprisonment.

British Electrical Prospects Are Bright

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. LONDON—With export contracts for nine months amounting to \$3,000,000 and home contracts for \$16,000,000 the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association looks forward confidently to a record year's work. The export orders cover a number of different countries including Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Malay States, Brazil, India and Chile. The largest of the contracts are for water power schemes—one of 66,000 h. p. in Australia, 34,000 h. p. in New Zealand and 6000 h. p. in Nigeria.

In India and Rhodesia contracts have been secured for industrial schemes such as the electrification of jute mills and in the mining, iron and steel industries. The electrification of railways, which is taking place in India, Hungary, Japan and Brazil, has led to the placing of several contracts with British firms. Similar railway electrification round London has also led to big orders.

The supply of power and light has led to orders from Russia, Japan, Australia and Hungary, and in connection with two big main stations under the Dutch national scheme. Contracts have also been secured from Johannesburg, Bulawayo, Montevideo, Persia, China and Palestine.

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

STRATFORD KEIGHTLEY
Specialises in
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.
Houses, Cottages and Clubs, with genuine Antiques, or Period Reproductions, & Modern Furniture. Schemes submitted.
Specially attractive materials for Curtains and loose covers. Fadeless materials in beautiful colorings.
151 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 1459

International Exhibition at Saloniki Attracts Wealth of Rich Displays

Greece Leads With 600 Entrants, but Foreign Countries Surpass Previous Representation—Japanese Pavilion Filled With Artistic Wares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. ATHENS—The fourth annual International Exhibition of Saloniki, which was held this autumn, surpassed the previous ones, especially in the great number of exhibitors and the large variety of the objects displayed. Last year there were only 624 exhibitors; this year the number reached 1004, of whom 600 were Greeks.

Greek rugs again proved one of the best attractions of the exhibition. Almost every Greek pavilion had one or more of these beautiful articles in the way of decoration. The rug pavilion was exceedingly brilliant in color and design and many of the rugs were sold on the opening day. The silk pavilion attracted many visitors with its show of delicate fabrics. Silk worked by modern machinery is a new industry in Greece, which year by year shows important progress, thanks to the refugees.

A Greek firm exhibited the first pavilion built in Saloniki, which was offered to the public at half the price of foreign makes. The agricultural department was the richest section of the exhibition. The rural pavilion was organized by the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, which by its large variety of articles gave a favorable idea of the productive capacity of the Greek soil. The raisin pavilion was the work of the Autonomous Office for the Protection of Currants, which groups all the viticulturists in

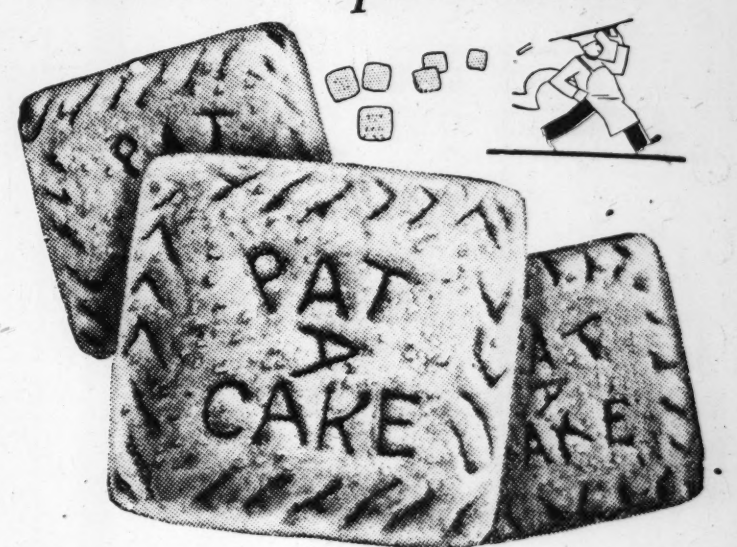
Greece, representing more than 900 co-operatives. Foreign countries participated to a greater extent in the exhibition this year than previously. Germany was represented by 60 firms, especially with their machines and chemical products; the French, 16 firms with diverse articles; the Americans, 23 firms with various products of industry and notably automobiles; the Hungarians 64, the Japanese 98, the Rumanians 110 and the Albanians 68. Japan, Rumania, Hungary and Albania had their own national pavilions.

The Japanese pavilion was the most attractive, with its diverse and valuable articles representing exquisite industry and art, and all sorts of lamp shades added to the attraction of the scene. The Albanian pavilion, though not so rich as the others, drew many visitors, it being the first time that country of hardy mountaineers had taken part in the exhibition at Saloniki, its effort being above all expectations. A rich collection of national costumes, heavily embroidered in gold, constituted one of the chief charms of the pavilion, and there were numerous articles in sculptured wood. Agricultural products were plentiful, and furs, skins, charcoal, minerals and even coal were exhibited.

It is proposed to hold a Pan-hellenic exhibition in Athens on the occasion of the centennial celebrations arranged to take place next year.

For all that is best in
GOWNS - SUITS - COATS - WRAPS
MILLINERY - LINGERIE
SPORTS-WEAR
FURS
Bradleys
Chepstow Place, London, W. 2
Ten minutes' taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel.

Can you say:
'Britain's Crispest Biscuits'?



It's easier to say—
Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO.,

THE HOME FORUM

On the Clam Beach

UNDER the clear, warm August sky Cape Cod was resplendent, basking in the charm of a perfect sea day. The heavens were a deep blue, the air still as evening, and the earth brilliant after a night shower. The scrub oak and huckleberry patches along the dirt road sparkled their leaves and the locust groves that overhung the road, as I went down to the level of the marshes, were sweet with perfume. The lavender asters and the golden-rod were pioneers of the crystal air that would soon usher the Cape into the golden moods of fall. Today I went alone, with my pail and rake. Through the summer I had made many pilgrimages to the sand flats of Cornhill Point and the mud marshes off South Truro with the city folks who had now migrated back to the conformity of a complex civilization. My hours of rustic revelry were numbered now, and this was to be my last excursion to the wildly romantic shores off Brook Bound Island.

Once in geological evolution the fingers of the sea cut this rugged section of the Cape from the main arm of land, making it a sea island. The innumerable round hills with their pockets are proof of the past supremacy of the great waters. Today these curious hills are wind-beaten and treeless, covered over with the clinging green of cranberry, ground pine and poverty grass. A mile over this country takes one through a score of these bowl-like hollows and sends one panting up and sliding down the steep stiff-carpeted sand walls. Tourists seldom swing off toward Brook Bound Island, to see this typical sea-floor country. Heavy sand roads and an absence of petrol stations and shore developments have kept this rugged sector from exploitation.

Looking down from the cliffs onto the bay I felt the intoxication of freedom which comes when one escapes the highways and hotels. There was no human habitation visible this side of Provincetown, which lay far off on the edge of the bay like a fishing hamlet. A cluster of sailing ships lay toward the center of the horizon, the rest of the bay and the shore line were free from the summer crowds. I was still early for the ebb of the tide, but this gave excuse to the down the marshy inlet to the bush blueberry trees, to gather another winter collection of bayberry branches, and to gather a few cat tails for the hearth. The blue morning sea called to me to tramp the beach line, to lie dreaming on its sandy shore, to revel in its vistas. So, with Rupert Brooke, I said,

I must turn again
Where, down beyond the low un-
trodden strand,
There, where the seagulls swim outward
to the unknown
The old unquiet ocean. All the
shade
Is rife with magic and movement. I
stray alone
Here on the edge of silence.

After an hour up among the reeds of the inlet and along the base of the brown cliffs the tide had crept out and the rocky flats came to view, and the new floors of gleaming gold along the border-edge of the two worlds of water and land. Having tugged on my hip boots I caught up pail and rake and trudged out to begin my hunt, an elemental sport which would be delighted in by any man. De Quincey spoke of the two classes of literature, the literature of knowledge and the literature of power. Many sportsmen plunge into the former and remain caught in its morass of technicalities as they struggle with the elements of golf or sailing; but the clammer has no concern with the elaboration of ship terms, and department store outfits. Give him bucket and hoe, and clad in khaki trousers, with open shirt, he will trudge out bareheaded in his great boots and kneel by the edge of the sea in solitude. After the knowledge of finding and unearthing the clams is his, he steps out into the experience of power. He becomes a companion of the romantic sea line, learning to measure time by its sweeping tides, feeling kinship with its sleeping silver, its noonday glimmer and its storm-swept waters. There is little technique to clamming, just enough to puzzle the land-lubber and open the eyes of the untrained to nature's underground wonders. I recall vividly when I first went clamming in Buzzards Bay. I carried the pail, and felt a bit mistrustful as if I were being led into some sort of hoax like a college "snipe hunt." I had raked oysters once as a boy in Mississippi and supposed we would pick these New England clams off the bottom. Then I discovered that they were to be dug like Kansas peanuts. But I was an apt pupil. The essence of Cape Cod seemed to me to be summed up in a pair of hip boots and a clam bucket.

So I had become an ardent clammer. It gave me the choicest sunlight, cooled with the breath of the sea, and a proud coat of tan; it exposed me to a variety of beauty, and brought food for the larder. I could not puzzle out why Whitman had left the clam-digger out of his long miscellany of honorable occupations in his "Leaves of Grass." It would have gone in nicely in that line,

"Slop-joining, dock-building, fish-curing."

There is something in it that strikes close to the heart of the business of human life, which, of course, is not time-clock action, robot atmosphere, but rather work close to the primal forces. Stevenson may have written this observation while clamming—"Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of many other things. And it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do." When the tide has come out leaving its ever-entrancing beach covered with seaweed, shells and bird folk, I love to crouch at my digging and look out over the golden reaches. The plover, sandpiper, tern and gulls wheeling over the harvest ground, whirling through the air, sounding out with shrill melody the mystery of the sea. On the treasure-covered bed of the ocean

"We feel the long pulsation, ebb and flow of endless motion. The tones of unseen mystery, the vague and vast suggestions of the briny world, the liquid-flowing syllables."

At length when the pail had been filled I came up from my crouching among tiny mounds of earth, and with a farewell to the edge of the water, tugged my hour's digging back to the foot of the cliffs. The work was done. Again I could wander from the beach to the peace of the sea, with the birds sweeping in, the choice moment, and I could sit undisturbed below the wind-beaten piles of sand, basking, dreaming.

There was a wonderful sea, the same great water which sang a haunting influence into the thought of Ibsen so that his "Brand" and "The Lady of the Sea" carried its grandeur. Tennyson caught so much of the beauty and peace of his verse from the seagulls, the air of the Atlantic Drift that had flown from Bimini and the Bermudas to our Destiny Bay, and has something of the peace and drowsiness of those islands when it reaches us. All of our home has peace. The fields of sea drift, the whitethorn bushes, and the glory of the heather. The scent of the heather, the purple of the heather, the soft tinkle of it, there is great peace in this. (And the close-cropped green hills of Cape Cod have something of the charm and mystery of the British heather.) "The soft chiming of the waves and the shoben-shoben of the wind. It is the grand place to rest in, our Destiny Bay."

The great encompassing water with its peculiar charm to many sectors of the earth, to Hawaiian beaches, sunburnt Indian shores, hazy Mediterranean harbors, blue flocks of the North and the piney and rocky shores of the New World. But seldom will contentment creep over a man with more benign graces than by Brook Bound Island as he sits by his full clam pail.

R. M. B.

"Morning Hours Have Gold in the Mouth"

EVERYONE, perhaps, has experienced the delightful impression which comes when one lifts the shade, throws open the window, and lets into the room the fresh morning sunshine. What a charm there is in the first glance of the out-of-doors! Whether one looks upon an orchard in bloom, a shimmering lake, a desert expanse, or some glorious mountain range, a new gladness greets him. His first impulse is to go out and become a part of all he sees, but he quickly recalls the day's work before him. Possibly there comes to him the old German proverb: "Morgen Sonne hat Gold im Munde" (Morning hours have gold in the mouth), or some such reminder that the morning hours are the most precious hours of the day and must not be trifled

away in idle dreaming. In his picture called "The Morning Hour," Moritz von Schwind has given a very pleasant glimpse of this bright early part of the day. One can see in the reproduction here given that the young girl has just opened the casement. She is standing on tiptoe and her entire attitude denotes how full of gladness is that first appreciative view out of the window, with the green Bavarian hills all aglow in radiant morning light. The cheerful sunshine coming into the room reveals a setting in keeping with the neatly dressed girl. The quaint, built-in bed and its hangings, a chair conveniently placed, the bureau with its clock, candles, and mirror above, the little sewing cabinet by the still darkened door window—all give such an intimate glimpse of the

plain, orderly room that, though the young girl stands with her back to one, there is a feeling of personal acquaintance. Just such open windows with some romantic view of wooded hills, or a peep into sunny corners of cozy rooms, von Schwind, the last and the greatest of the German Romanticists, delighted to paint. Born in Vienna in the beginning of the nineteenth century, von Schwind attended the Academy and studied under Ludwig Schnorr. Later he went to Munich where he painted twenty-nine frescoes from Tieck's poems, and some remarkable figure frieze decorations. In Karlsruhe, more frescoes, and for the Glasgow Cathedral, designs for thirty-four windows, as well as theater pieces for the loggia and foyer of the Vienna Opera House. But the

most romantic and charming of all his frescoes are the scenes from the story of St. Elizabeth, in the Wartburg, because the subject permitted him to strike the simple note of fairy music, and the graceful dance, with bright-hued birds flitting among the rose bushes. Many of von Schwind's single paintings are in the Schack Gallery in Munich, among them, "The Morning Hour," and "The Wedding Journey," both of which are exceptionally fine works of art. One of the most eminent painters of modern times, as well as the most gifted representative of German Romanticism, von Schwind was a member of many of the continental academies; also, a member of Bavarian, Prussian, Saxon, and Greek orders, and, in 1855, was knighted in Vienna.



The Morning Hour. From a Painting by Moritz von Schwind.

Ballytumna's "Universal Provider"

This was the proud title by which Michael O'Connor always designated himself, and strangers often supposed that he owned a village shop, at which everything from the latest Paris gowns to books, nails, matches and onions might be purchased. But nothing of the kind. According to Michael's advertisement in "The Ballytumna Courier," he "offered for a very moderate charge to supply men, women, and children with a 'feast of reason, and a flow of soul,' which would instruct and elevate all."

This was the advertisement which he sent in, but naughty Paddy O'Rourke, the "sub-editor," inserted, "and beasts," after the word "children." Michael O'Connor was at first greatly aggrieved, but when Paddy explained to him that his "ould lady of an ass" had, after listening to "the feast of reason," at the open door of the schoolhouse in which he provided it, been inspired with such true moral feeling, and was so much "elevated" by what she heard, that she trotted contentedly home that evening without once sitting down in the road, Michael was rather pleased with the amended advertisement and interceded for Paddy with Thady Sheridan, the head editor, who was at first inclined to dismiss Paddy for having (after long abstinence, he admitted) been up to his tricks again.

The "feast" provided by Michael was a varied one. He began by singing one of the Irish Melodies in a good bass voice, this was followed by an excellent performance on a Jew's-harp; next came his spirited execution of an Irish jig. At this point he paused to allow anyone who wished to make a few remarks to do so. This was his usual procedure, and the "few remarks" were generally confined to some appreciative words of thanks and gratitude. One evening, however, an English friend of the Squire's happened to be present and rose to speak. "My good friend," he said to Michael, "I've enjoyed your entertainment very much, but I confess I cannot see how it could 'elevate' anyone." Michael gazed at him with an expression of sheer pity, and answered, "Your Honour will I am sure forgive me for saying that I have often been told that the English do be a little slow at the uptake, and shure an' now I do be fearing that is true. Well, your Honour, me music was meant to illustrate the harmony that we ought all to bring into our lives."

"And had your dancing the same object?" "Tobysure your Honour, an' for why not?" His critic said no more, but remarked to his afterward that when he recollected Michael's energetic leaps into the air, and the abruptness with which he came down again, he could not help thinking that the "harmony" which he illustrated was a somewhat jerky one. Michael had a marvelous memory, and a wonderful repertoire of Irish legends, which all, as he took care to point out, contained some lesson to "elevate" and "edify" his audience. He never read these but recited them. At each "feast" he "provided" some new series "tabulam," he was very fond of this word. Sometimes it was

the latest speech of some famous politician, sometimes a literary article. These, he always announced, he "would read out of the sleeve of his coat," a feat that was looked on as ten times more wonderful than if he had merely said he would repeat it. The "feast" usually concluded with some lines of his own composition of which the following are fair specimens:

"My friends I hope you've liked this feast.
The pabulum is good at least,
I trust that I have dressed it well.
But troth, that's not for me to tell."

"Your elevation
Is my vocation
I thank you for your kind applause,
Go home and carry out the laws
You've learned tonight,
And climb the height."

Michael provides similar feasts in neighboring districts, and never fails to give a considerable part of his profits to some charity.

Rainy Nights
(Liverpool)

Everywhere
The leaden gutter of wet and shining streets,
Of dripping roadways; where each shallow pool
Gleams like a disc of onyx.
And the river is a void of velvet blackness.

In which gold, flickering lights
Unceasing dance and swing,
Amid a shimmering gauze of rain-drops.

Through lengthened aisles of shadow,
Beneath the tall, grim houses, slanting
mountain sides,
(Huge monuments of commerce);
Traffic of men and things,
Now fast, now slow, is urging forward

Through a wavering veil of rain.
As swift, dark shadows slip along a
mountain side.

Or changing shapes cast by bright
flickering firelight,
Move along somber walls,
Or in a dream dark room.

But in the river's pool
Impenetrably deep and still;
With glowing eyes of white, and red,
and green,
The solemn ships glide in to anchor-
age.

Each a vast silent shape, as of a
world that moves,
And carries deeply in its hidden
heart
The cares of government, the lives
of men,
And hopes;

Journaling darkly by uncharted seas,
Toward an unknown shore.

Wavering, shimmering, quivering,
falls the rain.
And all the night breathes low, with
heavy sighs,
To pattering castanets of falling
drops;
Until they change to louder cadences
Through slippery spouts and racing
gutters,
Down to the endless cobbled ways
That ever onward lead
To still, broad river,
And to teeming docks.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

Las relaciones verdaderas entre el hombre y Dios

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL CAPITULO sexto de la ségunda epístola a los Corintios contiene una exhortación a guardarse de la idolatría, y en su curso el apóstol proclama la promesa de Dios a los que obedecen, de esta manera: "Yo os recibiré, y seré a vosotros Padre, y vosotros me seréis a mí hijos e hijas." Las ideas de Dios son hijos perfectos de un Padre perfecto, y Su primer mandamiento es: "No tendrás dioses ajenos delante de mí" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera).

La Biblia presenta la gran verdad que no hay más que un Dios. Demuestra que Él es la fuente de la existencia del hombre verdadero, y que el ser verdadero del hombre es por lo tanto la expresión perpetua de la bondad, la perfección y la inmortalidad de Dios. Puesto que Dios es el Amor divino, dota al hombre con amor—amor que es puro, que es parecido a Dios, amor que expresa los elementos esenciales de la justicia divina. De Dios, el hombre deriva salud perfecta e indestructible, armonía y todo lo que tiende hacia la vida eterna. Dios también dota al hombre con todo lo que contribuya a una continua felicidad y cumplimiento.

La suposición que el hombre es un ser material, teniendo sentidos materiales mediante los cuales desobedece a Dios y experimenta enfermedad y pecado, es idolatría. Cristo Jesús no incurrió en tal idolatría y demostró, mientras pasaba por las experiencias humanas, el conocimiento del bien otorgado por Dios al hombre espiritual. "La carne nada aprovecha," dijo. Con suprema compasión tocó al leproso y le curó. Despertó a sus discípulos a reconocer la relación que hay entre el pecado y la enfermedad, cuando dijo al hombre a quien había curado anteriormente: "No peques más, porque no te venga alguna cosa peor." Más tarde dirigió la atención de sus discípulos más plenamente a las relaciones verdaderas entre el hombre real y Dios, cuando curó al que había estado ciego de nacimiento. "Ni este pecó ni sus padres," dijo, "mas para que las obras de Dios se manifestaran en él." No demostraban las palabras de Cristo Jesús que el propósito verdadero de la existencia es de revelar, o expresar, el amor y la bondad de Dios?

Aunque Cristo Jesús ejemplificó las relaciones verdaderas entre el hombre y Dios, la humanidad necesitaba una comprensión mejor de su método. Esta se ha presentado con claridad maravillosa en el libro de texto "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy. Tal que un microscopio revela la delicadeza intrínseca de una flor, así la Ciencia Cristiana revela en detalle las relaciones verdaderas entre Dios y el hombre, como Padre e hijo, y da también las reglas definitivas por las cuales cada cual puede llegar al conocimiento de su relación filial espiritual con su Padre-Madre, Dios.

El primer requisito para obtener el

sentido verdadero de esa unión espiritual es un deseo sincero de comprender a Dios y a Su idea, el hombre. Debe haber una disposición de buscar esta comprensión con verdadera afán, "como a tesoros." Y debe haber también el esfuerzo persistente de poner en práctica lo que se haya entendido según el ejemplo de Cristo Jesús. Este entendimiento de la verdad obra mediante la ley espiritual y lo mismo que la luz dispersa la oscuridad, reduce a nada las suposiciones mortales de pecado y enfermedad. La comprensión de que Dios—la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor—es infinito, extingue el error y revela salud verdadera, armonía y santidad.

El poder sanador efectivo, que resulta de la comprensión de las relaciones verdaderas entre el hombre y Dios, se ilustra en las experiencias de muchos, que anteriormente se habían creído afligidos de enfermedades incurables y sin esperanza, pero que están ahora conscientes de salud y pureza. "Qué renovación de esperanza, de consuelo, de confianza en curación, de energía despierta, experimenta aquel que aprende que todo pecado o enfermedad es una condición mental errónea, que desaparece ante un entendimiento verdadero de Dios y el hombre! La perfección llega a ser una realidad presente para el que reconoce que el hombre real refleja la naturaleza de su Padre-Madre, Dios. Las leyes materiales respecto a condiciones hereditarias son nada más que teorías, que se han probado como sin poder, y su realidad por el entendimiento divino. "El hombre y su creador son correlativos en la Ciencia divina, y la conciencia verdadera sólo reconoce las cosas de Dios." (Science and Health, pág. 276). Así Mary Baker Eddy presenta la verdad sanadora efectiva. Una obediencia continua a la regla, que ella nos da en el párrafo siguiente, resulta inevitablemente en una comprensión más clara de la perfección espiritual del hombre. Dice: "Un entendimiento claro de que toda discordancia no es real trae objetos y pensamientos a la vista humana en su luz verdadera y los presenta como hermosos e inmortales. La armonía en el hombre es tan real e inmutable como en la música."

El hecho que los mortales engañados hayan creído que el pecado y la enfermedad son reales y poderosos no hace que lo sean. Cristo Jesús los probó tan impotentes como ídolos de piedra. A cada cual se presenta la ocasión de afirmar y restaurar su verdadera relación filial con Dios, el bien infinito, y de probar la consistente irreverencia de todo error. Está cumpliendo con las reglas divinas respecto a los hechos divinos en la medida de su entendimiento de éstos, y está demostrando su dominio otorgado por Dios experimentando salud, pureza y armonía.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editora de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Relation of Man to God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE sixth chapter of II Corinthians contains an exhortation to refrain from idolatry; and in the course of it the apostle sets forth God's promise to those who obey, thus: "I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters." God's ideas are the perfect children of a perfect Father; and His first command to them is, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

The Bible presents the great truth that there is one God. It shows that He is the source of the real man's existence, and that man's true being is therefore the perpetual expression of God's goodness, perfection, and immortality. Because God is divine Love, His endowments man with love: love that is pure, Godlike; love that expresses the essential elements of divine justice. From God, man derives perfect, indestructible health, harmony, and all that tends to eternal life. God also endows man with all that contributes to uninterrupted happiness and completeness.

The belief that man is a material being having material senses, through which he disobeys God and experiences sin and disease, is idolatry. Christ Jesus refrained from this idolatry, and while passing through human experiences demonstrated spiritual man's God-given consciousness of good. "The flesh profiteth nothing," he said. With utmost compassion he touched the leper, and healed him. He awakened his followers to recognize the relation of sin to disease when he said to the impotent man whom he had previously healed, "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." Later, he turned the attention of his students more fully to the true relation of the real man to God when he healed the one who had been blind from his birth. "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents," he said, "but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." Did not Christ Jesus' words and works show that the true purpose of existence is to reveal, or express, the love and goodness of God?

Although Christ Jesus exemplified the true relation of man to God, humanity needed a better understanding of his method. This is presented with wonderful clarity in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary

Baker Eddy. As a microscope reveals the intricate delicacy of a flower, so Christian Science reveals in detail the true relation of God and man, as Father and son; and it also gives definite rules whereby everyone may become conscious of his spiritual oneness with his Father-Mother God. The first requisite in obtaining the true sense of spiritual unity is an honest desire to understand God and His idea, man. There must be willingness to seek this understanding earnestly, even "as for hid treasures." And there must also be the earnest endeavor to put one's understanding into practice according to Christ Jesus' example. This understanding of the truth works through spiritual law; and just as light dispels darkness, it dissolves the mortal beliefs of sin and disease into nothingness. The realization that God—Life, Truth, Love—is infinite, extinguishes error and reveals true health, or harmony, and holiness.

The effectual healing power of realizing man's true relation to God is illustrated in the experiences of many who once believed themselves hopelessly incurable, but who are now conscious of health and purity. What renewed hope, comfort, assurance of healing, and awakened effort come to one who learns that all sin or disease is an erroneous mental condition which disappears before the true understanding of God and man! Perfection becomes a present reality to one who knows that the real man images the nature of his Father-Mother God. Material laws of heredity are mere theories which, through divine understanding, are proved powerless and unreal. "Man and his Maker are correlated in divine Science, and real consciousness is cognizant only of the things of God" (Science and Health, p. 276). Thus Mrs. Eddy presents the effectual healing truth. Continued obedience to the rule which she gives in the next paragraph inevitably results in a clearer understanding of man's spiritual perfection. She says: "The realization that all inharmonious is unreal brings objects and thoughts into human view in their true light, and presents them as beautiful and immortal. Harmony in man is as real and immortal as in music."

The fact that deluded mortals have believed that sin and disease are real and powerful does not make them so. Christ Jesus proved them to be as powerless as are stone idols. The opportunity is present for everyone to affirm and realize his true oneness with God, infinite good, and to prove the consequent unreality of all error. He is fulfilling divine rules concerning divine facts in the measure of his understanding of them, and is proving his God-given dominion through experiencing health, purity, and harmony.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Marsh Nocturne

Smooth surfaced,
The pond is a tambourine
Circled by frogs.
Listen!
They are rolling clear bell notes,
Opals of sound,
Endlessly trying to fill
Oblivion.

See! the generous hand of night
Has sprinkled the pond
With star-colours. . . .
—J. GRAYDON JEFFERIES, in "Carved in Frost."

Landseer's Dogs

Landseer painted many animals with skill and accuracy, but his love and enthusiasm were reserved for dogs. He was eminently human in his disposition, and therefore chose for his favorite theme the animal which is the best and wisest companion of man, and the one which has the most variety in form and color and size. Indeed, it seemed to have been a matter of intuition rather than choice, for the very first of Landseer's drawings, made in his fifth year, was a sketch of a dog; while the last of his works was a portrait of another of the canine race, Mulready, Rosa Bonheur, Snyders, even Veronese, perchance, painted dogs with great skill and technical dexterity, but Sir Edwin was the only artist who represented all the varying phases of their lives and emotions, devoting a life-time to their study, and learning to distinguish all their traits and sentiments.

No gesture of paw or head; no language of eye; no peculiarity of walking or leaping, waking or sleeping; no vigilance of the one or sleepiness of the other; no combative or caressing motions, but that were familiar to him whom the English well-called "the Shakespeare of the World of Dogs." From these wide studies and deep sympathies resulted a rich versatility, inasmuch that no two of his subjects appear alike, and there are no dull repetitions in all the wide range of his achievements. . . .

The favorite point of view in which Landseer regarded the dog was as the attendant of man, whether as servant, companion, or pet; and he seldom found satisfaction save in grouping the two. The lonely shepherd, even the dustman of London, has his canine attendant, as dear to its owner, doubtless, as Ros was to the Prince Consort, or Islay to the Queen. If the dog is portrayed alone, he is accompanied by a helmet, a glove, a Highland plaid, or some other accessory suggesting his master, and always in keeping with his high or low estate. . . .

He used to walk about sometimes with a body-guard of thoroughbred dogs, most of whom had been presented to him by patrician friends, and rejoiced in long and incompressible pedigrees. Maida Vale had more than its share of hounds and terriers, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart," who always welcomed the master home in their characteristic ways. He also retained the acquaintance of many aristocratic dogs in the houses of the nobility, and great was the wagging of tails when he came to Woburn Abbey, or Taymouth Castle, or royal Windsor.—From "Landseer," by M. F. SWANESS.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Coarse sheep, vest pocket edition, in d. a. Bible paper	.....3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, in d. a. Bible paper	.....3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	.....4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford, n. d. a. Bible paper	.....5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford, leather, heavy India Bible paper	.....5.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	.....11.50
FOR THE BLIND	
In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half	.....\$12.50
Five Volumes	.....\$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	.....4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	.....4.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	.....4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	.....4.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except on Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper, and all correspondence and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$4.00 Three months, \$1.25 Six months, \$2.50 One month, .42c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraphic and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society. The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic, 1 cent; foreign, 2 cents.

14 pages 2 cents
16 to 22 pages 2 cents
23 to 30 pages 2 cents
31 to 38 pages 2 cents
39 to 46 pages 2 cents
47 to 54 pages 2 cents
55 to 62 pages 2 cents
63 to 70 pages 2 cents
71 to 78 pages 2 cents
79 to 86 pages 2 cents
87 to 94 pages 2 cents
95 to 102 pages 2 cents
103 to 110 pages 2 cents
111 to 118 pages 2 cents
119 to 126 pages 2 cents
127 to 134 pages 2 cents
135 to 142 pages 2 cents
143 to 150 pages 2 cents
151 to 158 pages 2 cents
159 to 166 pages 2 cents
167 to 174 pages 2 cents
175 to 182 pages 2 cents
183 to 190 pages 2 cents
191 to 198 pages 2 cents
199 to 206 pages 2 cents
207 to 214 pages 2 cents
215 to 222 pages 2 cents
223 to 230 pages 2 cents
231 to 238 pages 2 cents
239 to 246 pages 2 cents
247 to 254 pages 2 cents
255 to 262 pages 2 cents
263 to 270 pages 2 cents
271 to 278 pages 2 cents
279 to 286 pages 2 cents
287 to 294 pages 2 cents
295 to 302 pages 2 cents
303 to 310 pages 2 cents
311 to 318 pages 2 cents
319 to 326 pages 2 cents
327 to 334 pages 2 cents
335 to 342 pages 2 cents
343 to 350 pages 2 cents
351 to 358 pages 2 cents
359 to 366 pages 2 cents
367 to 374 pages 2 cents
375 to 382 pages 2 cents
383 to 390 pages 2 cents
391 to 398 pages 2 cents
399 to 406 pages 2 cents
407 to 414 pages 2 cents
415 to 422 pages 2 cents
423 to 430 pages 2 cents
431 to 438 pages 2 cents
439 to 446 pages 2 cents
447 to 454 pages 2 cents
455 to 462 pages 2 cents
463 to 470 pages 2 cents
471 to 478 pages 2 cents
479 to 486 pages 2 cents
487 to 494 pages 2 cents
495 to 502 pages 2 cents
503 to 510 pages 2 cents
511 to 518 pages 2 cents
519 to 526 pages 2 cents
527 to 534 pages 2 cents
535 to 542 pages 2 cents
543 to 550 pages 2 cents
551 to 558 pages 2 cents
559 to 566 pages 2 cents
567 to 574 pages 2 cents
575 to 582 pages 2 cents
583 to 590 pages 2 cents
591 to 598 pages 2 cents
599 to 606 pages 2 cents
607 to 614 pages 2 cents
615 to 622 pages 2 cents
623 to 630 pages 2 cents
631 to 638 pages 2 cents
639 to 646 pages 2 cents
647 to 654 pages 2 cents
655 to 662 pages 2 cents
663 to 670 pages 2 cents
671 to 678 pages 2 cents
679 to 686 pages 2 cents
687 to 694 pages 2 cents
695 to 702 pages 2 cents
703 to 710 pages 2 cents
711 to 718 pages 2 cents
719 to 726 pages 2 cents
727 to 734 pages 2 cents

STEEL TRADE OUTPUT STILL IS DECLINING

Average of Industry Now at 67 P. C.—Orders Im- prove in Youngstown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The steel-making industry over the last week has shown a marked improvement in its output, according to figures for pig iron production, showing a net increase of 10,000 tons in daily rate. At the same time there was a net loss of 20 active furnaces, of which 21 were at the steel-making plants, and five at the merchant furnaces. In April, 1929, there had been a net drop of 40 furnaces in May, that year, of 46 stacks.

The announcement of this drastic curtailment had a good sentimental effect on the iron market for it would imply that no surplus stocks will be allowed to accumulate. It is not clear whether the decline was due to seasonal influences, or to a definite and clean-cut drop in the consumption of iron and steel. Probably all three influences were at work.

The iron production for November was 3,181,411 tons, or 106,407 tons less than for the same month of 1928. However, during the present depression in iron making, the present drop for the year will doubtless exceed during the 11 months of the year the pared with 37,832,000 tons throughout 1928.

Average Production Lower

Meanwhile steel output is being cut at the rate of 2 per cent a week, the general average for the industry being 67 per cent of capacity, compared with 85 per cent at the time last year. Present rates are the lowest of the year.

Little surplus steel is accumulating at the mills except in the Chicago district. In some districts production is no better than 50 per cent of capacity, which depends to a great extent on the automobile industry.

However, orders are improving in the Youngstown district, and there is gradual improvement in the auto industry. It is probable that December production of cars will be greater than that of November.

The automobile output in November was 214,400 cars and trucks, compared with 344,465 cars in the preceding month. Production for 11 months has been 5,480,525 cars, compared with 4,357,000 units for the like period of 1928.

Structural Demand Less

For two weeks orders for fabricated structural steel have dropped considerably. Week before last the total was 12,000 tons, the lowest of the year for the preceding orders of 22,000 tons. This is the time of year when business in this line falls off.

The decline, as is not to be wondered at, is not as great as in the case of automobiles. There are 11 new inquiries for structural steel, compared with 10 for the same period of 1928. The total for the year is 50,000 tons, compared with 40,000 tons for the same period of 1928.

Orders for fabricated steel in New York metropolitan district during the year were 49,301 tons, compared with 52,000 tons in October and year. Orders for the year for the entire country were 49,301 tons, compared with 52,000 tons in October and year.

The average run of steel consumed in the United States for the year was 1,000,000 tons, compared with 1,000,000 tons in October and year. Orders for the year for the entire country were 49,301 tons, compared with 52,000 tons in October and year.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; U. S. Steel reacts after rising 6 points.
Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Government bonds in dull market.
Commodities: Irregular; Electric Bond & Share steady.
Foreign Exchange: Mixed; sterling cables highest in two years.
Grain: Steady; better spot situation.

CHICAGO
Wheat: Weak; bearish Argentina estimate.
Corn: Easy; larger offerings.
Cattle: Steady to lower.
Hogs: Higher.

DIVIDENDS

Ohio Seamless Tube Company, Shelby, declared a dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Manhattan Railway declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Motor Products declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Manhattan Shirt Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

New England Equity Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Goodwill Tire & Rubber Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Homebank declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Manhattan Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Southern Dairies, Inc. declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class A stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class B stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class C stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class D stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class E stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class F stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class G stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class H stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class I stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class J stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class K stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class L stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class M stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class N stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class O stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class P stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class Q stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class R stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class S stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class T stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class U stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class V stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class W stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class X stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class Y stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

Class Z stock of record Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1929, payable Jan. 2, 1930.

CHICAGO BOARD

Dec. 10, 1929. Open 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Wheat 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Corn 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Soybeans 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Oats 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Lard 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Sugar 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Coffee 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Tea 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Rubber 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Copper 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Tin 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Lead 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Zinc 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Nickel 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Platinum 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Gold 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Silver 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Iron 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Steel 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Coal 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Oil 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Gas 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Electricity 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Water 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Telephone 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Cable 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Mail 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Express 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Freight 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Insurance 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Banking 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Real Estate 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Automobile 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Aircraft 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Shipbuilding 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Repairing 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Charters 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Brokers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Agents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Owners 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Managers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Superintendents 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Engineers 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Deckhands 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Stewards 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Cooks 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Sailors 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Mates 1.24 1/2, Low 1.24, High 1.25, Close 1.25. Ship Captains 1.2

HARVARD CLUBS FIND OBSTACLE IN HOUSE PLAN

Leaders Say They Will Not Be Able to Compete for Patronage

"What is to become of the clubs and fraternities under the Harvard House Plan?"

This question, one of the chief problems from a student standpoint, is uppermost in the thoughts of many students as they decide whether or not to apply for residence in the first two houses, Dunster and Lowell.

The clubs have grown up to meet the need of upperclassmen for a place to eat, and for more intimate social contacts than are fostered by the dormitory system. The houses are designed to meet the same need, and for this reason, residents will be required to eat most of their meals in the houses.

Conferences between the house plan heads and officers of the fraternities and clubs have not succeeded in reaching a satisfactory adjustment. By lowering the number of

Students who are not members of the house may also find the plan in need of revision. In the last three years, over 100 students have tried to make possible the change as partial eating/working in a while. Club leaders find this arrangement will not make it possible to operate their tables.

is any one of the required means. The authorities at Harvard regard the temporary ferment in student opinion as a temporary phase that will end when the houses have been in operation for a few years. Some provision for the clubs, it is believed, will have to be worked out, as the houses are not expected to fill the same rôle in the students' college experience as the clubs at present hold.

**WALL STREET WEARS
'BE BULLISH' BUTTONS**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There have been a number of button buttons issued in the course of public events, but it remained for

lymphics on its ticker tape to issue prosperity buttons.

"Prepare for prosperity," and "For the Better Business be Bullish," are the slogans on red, white and blue buttons on display at the New York Curb Exchange. The head of a bull enters the button, which is the size of a half dollar. It was inspired, says Wall Street, by President Hoover's policy of stimulating confidence in the business world.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Pennsylvania 32, St. Francis 16.
Creighton 24, Rutgers 24.
Union 40, Cornell 26.
Brooklyn P. I. 37, Alumnus 24.
Minnesota 39, St. State 16.
St. Lawrence 24, Alumnus 26.
Williams 36, Clark 17.

Montreal A. A. 28, Albany 12, 16.
 Burlington 12, 16, Vermont 12, 16.
 Pittsburgh 57, Muskingum 20.
 Erie 12, 16, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40.
 De Pauw 26, Indiana 24.
 M. I. T. 56, New Bedford T. S. 18.
 Notre Dame 49, Lake Forest 31.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. They are charged at the same rates as our lines. An application blank and two copies of reference are required from those who are desiring under a Rooms To Let or a Positions Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—Engineer with established office and connection amongst engineers, shipbuilders and collieries requires a high class firm of manufacturers. References. Write to K-2492, The Christian Science Monitor, Adelpi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HELP WANTED

FORD SALESMAN, office woman, superintendent (Christian Scientists) and a secretary. The latter stating experience and full participation in the work of The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 Storkholm Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MAN, 37, American, with banking and business experience in real estate, medicine, insurance, etc., desires to acquire position, either an executive position with a financial, financial or commercial organization in the United States or Canada. Box 240 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 3 cents a line, per line, per day. Minimum 10 lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

are required from those who advertise
for a Roma To Let or a Situations Wanted
ad.

For other Classified Advertising see
following page.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"HOPE ACHES"—Home near Boston where
single class instruction is given to the
youngest of new immigrants. Experienced
and experienced, trained person in charge;
if not, effort is made to substitute the child's
mother. T-37, The Christian Science Philan-
thropy.

DRESSMAKING

CLOTHES REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott \$400
Apt. 8. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office
Sales positions for men and women.
THE PROSPECT COMPANY
Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cor. 2293

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARTY F. KINGSTON
JOHN ST., C. Portland 6037

FLORENCE SPENCER
Excellent opportunities for men and women.
West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 9000

ROSE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men
women seeking office positions. 280 B'way,
New York City. Telephone WOrth 2080.

HISP. ADAMS—ADAMS COMPANY
48 Tremont St., Boston. Haymarket
St., Boston.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
27th Ave., New York Audubon 2586

HELP WANTED - WOMEN

GIRL OR WOMAN for general house-
work, 4 in family. Aspirinwll 6290.
(Brookline, Mass.)

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

WEST HAVEN, CONN., Colonial Park, 752
East Ave.—Lovely home for rest and study;
large garden; swimming pool; beautiful

ders and tourists accommodated. Phone
52-W.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Situations Wanted heading. For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOUSES TO LET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—A new house to rent, \$150 to \$200 a month. One block from ocean. Write Mrs. AGNES L. STUART, 531 North Grandview Ave., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE
STEVEN'S SERVICE SATISFIES
Have your work rightly done by courteous, clean, careful and competent men, equipped to serve in all phases of moving, storing, packing and shipping. Call for estimates. 100 Harvard St., Boston, 21 Mass. Tel. Thibet 2409.

PAYING GUESTS
SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation. Phone Ronkonkoma 16.

PRINTING
PRINTING—250-100, bond letter-headers, \$2; billboards, envelopes, cards, etc., on hand. Estimates free. Booklets, folders, labels, show cards; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; also business and professional printing. Call for estimates. 131 East 19th Street, New York City, New York.

PRINTING OF ALL 24-HOUR
PARCEL PRESS CO., 248 W. Newton St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE
HIGHLAND, N. Y., 1 mile Hudson River. Beautifully quiet, old Dutch homestead, all modern, beautiful view. New York harbor; 5 minutes walk to street; \$10 to \$25 weekly; breakfast, \$2.00; lunch, \$2.00; dinner, \$3.00; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

ROOMS TO LET
A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
New 520-room hotel, private bath, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof garden, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes walk to street; \$10 to \$25 weekly; breakfast, \$2.00; lunch, \$2.00; dinner, \$3.00; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPOINT
Pierpoint and Hicks Sts., N. Y.
Main 5590

BOSTON—Pleasant room overlooking Fenway, \$8; also pleasant sunny room for \$10; privileges. Tel. Commonwealth 3221.

BOSTON, 21 North St., Boston, comfortable rooms; one light homekeeping. Tel. Copley 4063. MRS. PERLEY.

N. Y. C., West 101st St.—Attractive warm sunny front room, near bath, for one or two, in immaculate kept apartment; reasonable. S. A. RIVER, Riverside 8271.

WATERLOO, MASS.—Couples would like to share new home with another couple; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Porter 2102 between 8 and 9.

RIDING INSTRUCTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily, special horses for sale; home references available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave., N. W., Georgia 2421.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
AESTHETIC—With ideas; experienced letter and layout man is qualified for position of increased responsibility; can secure employment. Tel. 1-36. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE—Experience secretarial duties, assistant to sales manager, general sales follow-up, records, distributing data to salesmen, listing equipment from plans and specifications and writing up bid, secretary to architect's general superintendent, knowledge of bookkeeping, good references. Tel. C-10. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced management of high class buildings; education; good appearance; executive engineer; English; office building preferred; references. BARKLEY, 26 W. 95th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
CAPABLE, experienced woman wishes to locate in restaurant or large hotel; home references exchanged. Box A-81. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wants position as working housekeeper or general housework in small adult family. Arlington 7208-V (Miss).

NURSERY governess, housekeeper, companion, German American; lady experienced, 1764 Columbia Road, New York City. JACOB, 482 Park Ave., Weehawken, N. J.

SUPERVISOR correspondence department, dictating machine, employment, many years' experience large paper corporation, desire similar position will leave city. MISS G. D., 50-47 115th St., Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED
CAPABLE, experienced woman wishes to locate in restaurant or large hotel; home references exchanged. Box A-81. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CLASSIFIED advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
2, Adelphi Terrace. Tel. Temple Bar 1304
3 Avenue de l'Opera. Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
11, Via Magna. Tel. 23.400
11, Unter den Linden. Tel. Merkur 6523
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Ritzborough 9188
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7696
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3740
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7202
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 3904
300 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3804
175 Broadway. Tel. Chestnut 5173
1025 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9385
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut
NEW HAVEN
THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia
WASHINGTON
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON
(Continued)
EDWARD F. GRUVER CO.
Bookbinders and Paper Rulers
Specialists in Fine Library Law Binding, Gold Lettering on Leather Goods, Edition Blanks.
1320 F St., N. W., Franklin 8355
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BERGMANN'S
Dry Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Office—1006 H St., N. W.
Phone District 3505
Plant—Lee Highway, Fosslyn, Va.
Phone Clarendon 200

Virginia
LYNCHBURG
Buckingham & Flippin
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry
of all kinds
of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

SCHWEL'S
FURNITURE
Lynchburg, Virginia
"Let Schwel Feather Your Nest"

Crutchfield's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505-506-664

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR
STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See W. R. C. DAMERON
614 KRISSE BLDG.

NEWPORT NEWS
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Norfolk" next Monday.

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

For Music and Musical Instruments
PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Merchandise of Undisputed
QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candles—Stationery
FALCONE'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous
Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is
fully guaranteed at Standard Colliery.
PHONES 701 90

Newport News Distilled Ice Co.
W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

WARWICK FARMS
Milk That Is "Good for Babies"
E. L. MULLNER
Virginia Avenue and 32d Street
Phone 2289

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington—Pennsylvania Railroad Station;
Equitable Trust Bldg., News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockwell News Stand, Union Sta-
tion; Union News Stand, Capitol and
B. Sts., Washington Hotel, Hotel For-
tenth St., Joseph Schot News Stand, Vet-
erans Bureau Building; A. B. Birch
1610 H St., N. W.; G. Askins's News Stand,
1704 Columbia Road; Union News Stand
Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Capitol News
Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, Na-
tional Press Bldg.; Carlton Hotel News
Stand.

MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Sta-
tion.
Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News
Stand.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginia Hotel, 8th and
Church Sts.; The Peoples Bank Bldg. 5th
and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand 2502
Washington Ave.; A. Jackson's News
Stand, 25th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and
Richmond—Solomons News Co., 8th and Broad
Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Station
Staunton—Stonewall Jackson Hotel News
Stand.
Clarkburg—J. P. Garraway's News Stand,
Walco Hotel; Pike News Stand Fourth St.
Farmington—Union News Stand, Farmington Hotel
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 25th Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand;
Arkton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—Fred Tabling, Wheeler Steel Corp.
Bldg.; McClure Hotel Lobby.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut
NEW HAVEN
THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia
WASHINGTON
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)
NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store,
that caters to the wants of the
entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE
and REASONABLE PRICES
LET OUR PRICES
BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway
Department Store
Newport News, Va.
J. S. FULCHER PHONE 9186 I. E. BANE

F. & B. Service Station
Corner 25th Street and Parrish Avenue
Expert Washing, Greasing,
Polishing and Simionizing
ROAD SERVICE CALL US
DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKINS
DEPARTMENT STORE
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothing to the entire family.

NORFOLK
MEMBER FLORESTA TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
W. J. Heaton
George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.
WILLIS'
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
Cash and Carry Suits 75c
Prices Ladies dresses \$1
Phone 41478 513 Oxford Road
We also call and deliver

WRIGHT COAL AND
WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND
SARAH LEE KITCHEN
301 West Grace RICHMOND, VA.
Plum Pudding
(Hard Sauce)
Fruit Cake—Mince Pie
Lady Baltimore Cake
Beaten Biscuits
Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE
MOVING
HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripes
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the
Entire Family

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Bldg 3340
W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630
BONCILLA
BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTELL
& SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

REAL VIRGINIA PRODUCTS
POWHATAN
CORN MEAL (water-ground) &
WHOLE WHEAT
FLOUR
(Ground, packed and sold exclusively by us)
L. M. KROUSE CO.
19 South 8th Street Madison 106

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut
NEW HAVEN
THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia
WASHINGTON
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BRADSTREET
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Hollywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townsend and Goffey Tail-
ored Wear.

POOLE'S PENTON
TRADE MARK
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

ROANOKE
You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S
—Roanoke's Metropolitan
Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
204 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Va.
Roanoke's
Leading Department Store
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
"Our Word Is Our Bond"
Roanoke's Foremost Milliners

Lazarus
135 CAMPBELL AVENUE WEST
VISIT
Spigels Beauty Shop
Expert Operators Ready to Serve You
Phone 803 27 CAMPBELL AVENUE

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, Inc.
Men's Furnishings and Clothing
208 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

Colonial-American
National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings
KLENSALL CLEANING
and DYE WORKS Inc.
506 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known."
By our service we have grown.
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661-662

FALLON, Florist
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.
Caldwell Sites Co.
105 S. JEFFERSON STREET
Our Display of Christmas Goods Is
the Most Attractive We
Have Ever Shown.

Cawley
Furniture Company
Incorporated
503 South Jefferson Street
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

JEWELRY, WATCHES
and DIAMONDS
The Ideal Christmas Gift
MOOSE & BENT, Jewelers
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

West Virginia
CHARLESTON
Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

HUNTINGTON
OLDEST LARGEST
The ANDERSON
NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest
Gift Store

PIGGY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
928 Third Ave. STORES: 518 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1015 18th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

Things that are elegant in Men's
Clothes and Furnishings
JOHN W. BOONE
Near Keith & Bee
DAVID FAIER
Made-to-Measure Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
433 Ninth Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Connecticut
NEW HAVEN
THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

Dist. of Columbia
WASHINGTON
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

WASHINGTON
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WM. H. GROVERMAN
JEWELER
Any article sold for Christmas on small credit. Moderate price and jewelry. Expert watch and clock repairing.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)
QUANTOCK HOUSE
Gent House for Professional Women
Largest Hotel in Huntington, W. Va.
—Bed-sitting rooms with use of public
rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fire,
central heat, good cuisine, excellent table &
bus service; from 2 gas MISS COOMBS, 17
Newbury, Hancock Garden Suburb, N. W.
11, Steelwell 2550.

28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS
Tel. Park 2391 London, W. 2
Comfortable Private Hotel, central, near
railway, good cuisine, excellent table &
service; moderate inclusive terms.

SERVICE BED-SITTING ROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5

DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

WHATEVER your present environment may be, you will fall, remain, or rise with your thoughts, your vision, your ideal.—JAMES ALLEN

Odds and Ends

For the Emperor

A "one way" telephone has been recently installed in the interior palace at Tokyo for the use of the Emperor. The telephone is so arranged that it operates only when the transmitter is lifted, with the result that while outgoing calls can be handled, no incoming calls can be received.



HOME MOVIES

The modern "action album," or the home movie reel, is taking the place of the old family album that has had its honored position in every parlor. Approximately 150,000 persons in the United States have the hobby of "shooting" scenes of the family, pets and friends with small amateur movie cameras.

The Horse in New York City

Horses are still popular in New York City, more than 50,000 work horses being employed—the number hasn't decreased in the last 20 years! Approximately 1000 saddle horses are in use in the city while the New York Police Department has more than 300.

The Canal Zone

The United States received the right of perpetual occupation, use and control of the Canal Zone by the treaty of Feb. 26, 1904. The compensation to Panama was \$10,000,000 and a yearly payment of \$250,000.

A Record Crop

While the average potato crop per acre for the United States is 415 bushels, an officially recorded crop of 1,145.17 bushels per acre is the present record.

First Exchange

The first commercial telephone exchange in the United States was established at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1878.

The Suez Canal

The Suez Canal is 36 feet in depth, 103 miles in length and at its greatest width is 350 feet.

Byrd's Distinction

Commander Byrd has the distinction of being the only man to fly over both the north and south poles.

Strenuous Telephone Users

It is said that Americans make five to 15 times as much use of the telephone as do Europeans.

The Children's Corner

The Little Puzzlers' Club

PATTER, patter, patter. Swish—swish—swish.

Outside the rain was giving everything a good soaking, but up in the hay mow of the barn, where the members of The Little Puzzlers' Club had gathered for their regular meeting, it was cozy and dry.

"Did everyone remember to bring a picture?" asked Ted, after each member had given the password, "I brought two in case anyone didn't have one."

"I think that every member has brought one, but as it was rainy outside I brought along my little brother, and of course he hasn't any," said Charlie.

"Well, I have one easy one here," said Ted, "and I will cut it up into only a few pieces, so that he can put it together easily; but believe me, Charlie, the picture I'm going to cut up for you will be a hard one to put together. It is the copy of a painting, and as some parts of the picture are one solid color, you will have only the shapes of the pieces to guide you in putting it together."

"Well, I'll do the best I can," said Charlie. "And why not have a little contest when we come to put them together, and see who finishes first?"

"Good," said Jack. "Now let us get busy and, cut up the pictures, and remember in cutting them up it is not just a case of cutting the picture into a lot of little pieces. To make the puzzle a really hard one you should study the picture, and cut it on places where it will be difficult for the one doing it to figure in just what place each piece belongs."

The boys were busy for some minutes cutting up the pictures, each

one, when spread out, certainly looking very puzzling.

Indeed they would—and did! "It might happen to my own mother," said one woman, in that spirit came coins and bills until very soon it was found that there was enough for railroad fare, a Pullman ticket (the woman hadn't planned upon that because of the cost) and a margin besides to meet probable expenses en route.

As the woman passed through the gates to her train she remarked to the attendant who had volunteered to carry her bags his contribution: "Of course, I am thankful for the ticket and the chance to go on without delay, but I am so much more grateful to be reminded that people are so good!" Then with a catch in her voice she added "Oh, why do we ever forget it, or doubt it?"

In Lighter Vein

He Passed

A Wall Street broker, desiring a clerk, asked the following question on an examination, "Who formed the first company?"

A bright youth, a bit puzzled but not to be floored, wrote: "Noah successfully flooded a company that the rest of the world was in liquidation." His application was accepted.—Unidentified clipping.



Harvard Lampoon

"Did you finish at college cum laude?"

"No, mirabile dictu."

Explained

Teacher: "How is it you're always late, when you live only 10 minutes walk away, and Tommy Rinks, who lives an hour's walk away, can get here on time?"

Bobby: "Well, you see, if Tommy starts five minutes late he has an hour to make it up, but if I am five minutes late, I have only 10 minutes to make it up, and it just can't be done."

As It Should Be

"Did you have much rain this year, Farmer Giles?"

"A fair amount, but my neighbor had more."

"How could he have more?"

"He has more land than I have."—Der Brummer (Berlin).

Out of Place

Wife (apologetically): "I took the receipt for this cake right out of the cookbook."

Husband (tactfully): "You did quite right, darling. It never should have been put in."—Montreal Star.

The Rhinoceros

Zoo Visitor: "Tell me, why has it got its tusk shortened?"

Keeper (fed up with questions): "Because it comes under a tariff that reduction of armaments agreement."—Passing Show.

Cheap!

Very Rich Host: "That Gainsborough cost me seventy thousand."

Equally Rich Guest: "Wonderful what bargains you can pick up nowadays!"—Humorist.

Defined

First Groundling: "Gosh, that sky writer looks just like an insect."

Second Ditto: "A spelling bee!"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I woke up out of a sound sleep last night and I thought to myself—My goodness, can it actually be time to get up?

It certainly didn't seem possible, but there was the Boss, up and getting dressed.

So I got up, too, and was about to wiggle my tail and say "Good Morning" to him, when suddenly I noticed his bed hadn't been slept in.

Then it dawned on me—He had gone to a movie after supper and was just now getting back.

So it wasn't morning after all, and oh, boy! I wasn't glad!

London Opinion: "There are many people who still believe that the world is flat," says a writer. They have evidently never had to push a car uphill to a garage.

American Lumberman: The first thing some people want when they get a little money is a car; then the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money.

Portland Oregonian: Too much shouting in the new opera, says Galli-Curci. But why limit the criticism to the new ones?

Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason some people eat in the restaurants they do is because they don't enter them through the kitchen.

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CHARLES XIV (Bernadotte).

Where: France and Sweden.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A Frenchman who became King of Sweden and Norway, the only one of Napoleon's generals who ascended a throne. Born at Pau, southern France, Bernadotte entered the French army and there his conspicuous abilities brought him speedy promotion. But he was not a general merely, he was a diplomat as well; and to rehearse the account of his many achievements would require much space.

Now we see him made general of division; now he is leading reinforcements from the Rhine to Bonaparte's army in Italy; he is ambassador to Vienna; he is French war minister during Napoleon's absence in Egypt; he accepts a seat on the new council of state; under the Empire he is appointed one of the 18 marshals of France; he is acting as governor of this or that province or conquered territory; he is rewarded for his services at Austerlitz; Napoleon is reprimanding him; he is about to take over his newest responsibility as governor of Rome, when an incident occurs which alters the whole face of his career.

Suddenly Sweden is left without a successor to the throne and Bernadotte is elected crown prince. Everyone is greatly astonished, especially Napoleon and Bernadotte himself; yet such is the case, Sweden wanted a soldier king, Sweden knew Bernadotte and approved him. The thing was settled by one of the Swedish courtiers who, on his own cold initiative, offered the crown to the French general. Bernadotte was not the man to refuse. In spite of some consternation in Sweden, caused by the incredible presumption of the courier, Bernadotte made his state entry into Stockholm on November 2, 1818. Almost at once he took command in affairs of state, because of the incapacity of the old king. Bernadotte understood his subjects, they respected him. For nearly half a century he ruled Sweden and Norway, never. It is said, having learned a single word of their languages.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why may buildings of the future be erected without windows?—Editorial Notes. 20

2. How many post offices are there in the United States?—Odds and Ends. 20

3. What type of pine tree is best suited for small areas, especially near buildings?—Gardening Page. 20

4. What name did the Indians apply to Sam Houston?—Home Forum Page. 20

5. When were women first admitted to German universities?—World's Great Capitals. 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: "There are many people who still believe that the world is flat," says a writer. They have evidently never had to push a car uphill to a garage.

American Lumberman: The first thing some people want when they get a little money is a car; then the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money.

Portland Oregonian: Too much shouting in the new opera, says Galli-Curci. But why limit the criticism to the new ones?

Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason some people eat in the restaurants they do is because they don't enter them through the kitchen.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why may buildings of the future be erected without windows?—Editorial Notes. 20

2. How many post offices are there in the United States?—Odds and Ends. 20

3. What type of pine tree is best suited for small areas, especially near buildings?—Gardening Page. 20

4. What name did the Indians apply to Sam Houston?—Home Forum Page. 20

5. When were women first admitted to German universities?—World's Great Capitals. 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: "There are many people who still believe that the world is flat," says a writer. They have evidently never had to push a car uphill to a garage.

American Lumberman: The first thing some people want when they get a little money is a car; then the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money.

Portland Oregonian: Too much shouting in the new opera, says Galli-Curci. But why limit the criticism to the new ones?

Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason some people eat in the restaurants they do is because they don't enter them through the kitchen.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why may buildings of the future be erected without windows?—Editorial Notes. 20

2. How many post offices are there in the United States?—Odds and Ends. 20

3. What type of pine tree is best suited for small areas, especially near buildings?—Gardening Page. 20

4. What name did the Indians apply to Sam Houston?—Home Forum Page. 20

5. When were women first admitted to German universities?—World's Great Capitals. 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: "There are many people who still believe that the world is flat," says a writer. They have evidently never had to push a car uphill to a garage.

American Lumberman: The first thing some people want when they get a little money is a car; then the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money.

Portland Oregonian: Too much shouting in the new opera, says Galli-Curci. But why limit the criticism to the new ones?

Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason some people eat in the restaurants they do is because they don't enter them through the kitchen.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why may buildings of the future be erected without windows?—Editorial Notes. 20

2. How many post offices are there in the United States?—Odds and Ends. 20

3. What type of pine tree is best suited for small areas, especially near buildings?—Gardening Page. 20

4. What name did the Indians apply to Sam Houston?—Home Forum Page. 20

5. When were women first admitted to German universities?—World's Great Capitals. 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: "There are many people who still believe that the world is flat," says a writer. They have evidently never had to push a car uphill to a garage.

American Lumberman: The first thing some people want when they get a little money is a car; then the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money.

Portland Oregonian: Too much shouting in the new opera, says Galli-Curci. But why limit the criticism to the new ones?

Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason some people eat in the restaurants they do is because they don't enter them through the kitchen.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why may buildings of the future be erected without windows?—Editorial Notes. 20

2. How many post offices are there in the United States?—Odds and Ends. 20

3. What type of pine tree is best suited for small areas, especially near buildings?—Gardening Page. 20

4. What name did the Indians apply to Sam Houston?—Home Forum Page. 20

5. When were women first admitted to German universities?—World's Great Capitals. 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

London Opinion: "There are many people who still believe that the world is flat," says a writer. They have evidently never had to push a car uphill to a garage.

American Lumberman: The first thing some people want when they get a little money is a car; then the first thing they want when they get a car is a little money.

Portland Oregonian: Too much shouting in the new opera, says Galli-Curci. But why limit the criticism to the new ones?

Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason some people eat in the restaurants they do is because they don't enter them through the kitchen.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

Note the Curve
A Collar That Really Fits
Kent's Self-Adjusting Collars fit snugly over the collarbone, and there is ample room for the tie to slip around easily. All leading shapes stocked in 1/4 sizes. Samples 10d. each, 9/6 per dozen.
EDWARD KENT LTD.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
Shirt and Collar Specialists
70 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4.
England. Phone City 5609

Beautiful
Fabrics
for
CURTAINS
and
LOOSE COVERS
Admirable range of
artistic materials for
Curtains and Loose
Covers, including many
interesting new designs
in a wide variety of
attractive colorings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and
STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street,
St. Paul's Church, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 5868 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings.
Poster Designs of every description.

Arch Preserver Shoes
Patented by
A. PALMER LTD.
7 Harewood Place
Hanover Square, W. 1.
Mayfair 6405

The NATIONAL
Furniture Depositories
Limited
HOUSE FURNISHERS
REMOVERS & STORERS
PACKERS & SHIPPERS
Phone 544-546 King's Road,
Flaxman 0162 CHELSEA, S. W. 10

Britannic
Carbon Company
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons,
Typewriting, Duplicating, Office
Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSFATIONS
Phone City 2295
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

Manesotti
GOWNS
WRAPS
HATS
Always Latest
Models from
Paris
13 Princes Street, Hanover Sq., W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 6070

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most
reliable goods at moderate prices.
General, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369
Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

Mrs. CHRISTIE
Charming Antique Furniture
CHINA, GLASS, etc.
at moderate prices
245 Fulham Road, S. W. 10.
Tel. Ken. 7378. Buses 14, 98, 31
And at The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold,
Gloucestershire.

PEARSALL'S
THE BEST THAT
MONEY CAN BUY
125, Westbourne Park Road, W. 2
Phone PARK 4000. Established 1896

W. T. CLOSE
Permanent
Waving Specialists
29 Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Phone: Sloane 9151, 9152

COME TO
Lady Betty
for Original and Distinctive Gowns,
Coats and Millinery. Own Materials
Made Up.
76 Queens Rd., W. 2 (Park 3646)

DOORSTEPS LTD.
26a Eaton Terrace, S. W. 1
Telephone Sloane 8241
Hard domestic work, windows, vacuum
cleaning. Decorations and house repairs.
Our men are all ex-Service men.

BALDWIN SMITH
233a Regent Street 103 Chancery
R Shoe Specialist

LAWYERS
May include you amongst our satisfied customers for engrossing, copying and law printing? We also supply legal stationery at exceptionally economical rates.
The Law & General Stationers Co.
62 Great Marlborough Street, W. 1.
Phone Gerrard 5246

SAXONE
British-Made Shoes of Comfort
also SOROSIS Shoes
229 REGENT STREET
and 24 Other London Stores

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

(Continued)

EXCLUSIVE SHOES
by the pioneer
of Heel-to-Ball
fitting
Charles H. Baber.
302-308
REGENT STREET, W. 1
Just by Queen's Hall

ORIGINAL and
DISTINCTIVE
HOME
DECORATIONS
with a joyous note
of colour
The ROWLEY GALLERY
140-2 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8
(Notting Hill Gate Station)
Phone Park 8091-2
Telegrams: Pictures, London

CANTILEVER
"The Shoe with a
Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct
Shoe Fitting and
Natural Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

GWENETH, Ltd.
89 HIGH ROAD, WEMBLEY
Phone 0076

174 HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM
Phone 1597

MILLINERY
JUMPER SUITS
HOSIERY COATS
FLOWERS
ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
For Best Quality
MEAT
FISH AND POULTRY
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
COOKED MEATS
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES
BRANCHES: 3 Hareford Road, Bayswater
Lidstone, 37 Thurloe Place, South
Kensington

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANDISE
TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

Permanent
Waving
Great care taken to produce
a beautiful wave
E. SMITH
112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Call 0207

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breechesmakers
23 BUCKLEBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 9030

A. MILLAR
ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street,
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

PRINTING
of distinction for Lectures & every
business and private purpose. TELEPHONE: BRIXTON 4705 (2 lines).
KENT & MATTHEWS (1929) Ltd.
164 Wandsworth Rd., Vauxhall, S. W. 8

INSURANCE
in all its branches
E. T. NEEDHAM & CO. LTD.
42 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kensington
159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Managers

INSURANCE
For Right Service and Good Rates
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
"Morley House," Regent Street, W. 1
Phone Langham 1428/9 or Chislingford 359
SHACKLETON & ROWAN SMITH
Attractive Showroom
125a Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E. C. 4
Phone Hol. 0247

GOWNS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
Provisions, Merchants, etc.
Motor Delivery in London & district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
Phone Western 0921

"EVE"
EXCLUSIVE DRESS AGENCY
for GENTLEMEN
Has

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Why Leave the Side Door Open?

THE immigration law passed in 1924 apportioned among the various countries of the world the number of immigrants to be admitted to the United States in succeeding years, and fixed the total number to be admitted in any one year at 164,667. The later provision for the assignment of quotas in accordance with national origins alters the number to be admitted from particular countries and reduces the total to 150,000.

The United States has thus committed itself to the policy of restricting the number of aliens it will attempt to absorb into the body politic each year. The law as it stands, however, places no limitation upon the number of immigrants from countries in the Western Hemisphere. Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, proposes to extend the provisions of the law to cover American countries, allowing them a total of 50,000 immigrants, apportioned according to the number of nationals of each now in the United States.

This is a more generous allowance than was provided in the Box bill introduced two years ago. That proposed to extend to American countries the same quota percentages as are now applicable to non-American countries. Nevertheless, the Johnson proposal is likely to align against each other the same forces which have fought the restriction battle all through the recent decades. On one side will be those who profit from a cheap imported labor supply, together with those who profess a commendable devotion to the rights of men and the virtues of the United States as a "melting pot." On the other will be the labor unions, who object to the competition of this imported labor, and those who see in unassimilated immigrants a threat to the political, economic and social welfare of the United States.

Limitation of immigration from North America presents peculiar difficulties. With Canada, the United States has a more or less continuous interchange of nationals, and as the economic level on both sides of the Canadian border is approximately the same, there is no great population pressure either way. With Mexico the case is quite different. Mexican political agitators delight to denounce the "capitalism" of the United States and to dwell upon the benefits which the revolution has brought to the Mexican workingman. Nevertheless, Mexico remains the sole emigrant country of the Western Hemisphere. Daily the "careful caravan" (as the Mexicans call it) carries workers northward from Mexico to find occupation in the United States.

About 80,000 Mexicans crossed the border legally in 1928. Thousands more entered illegally. Many return to Mexico after a few months, but more become permanent residents. The restriction on low-priced European labor naturally increases the demand for low-priced Mexican labor. The chairman of the House Immigration Committee sees little value in partially barring the front door against Europe if the side door is left wide open to Mexico.

Wall Street and Reparations

A CONVINCING example of the interdependence of Europe and America is furnished by the relation between Wall Street's recent experience and the reparations problem. It will be remembered that the conditions which were stipulated as justifying withdrawal of foreign troops from German soil by next June included application of the Young plan, establishment of the International Bank and some measure of commercialization of German bonds. France in particular looked for a considerable cash settlement. This desire was manifested in the discussions of the Chamber when André Tardieu and Aristide Briand faced the Deputies with their reconstructed Cabinet.

Now, although there is no reason to suppose that evacuation will be delayed beyond the date fixed, it is certain that it will be undertaken more reluctantly if some portion of the unconditional annuities is not mobilized and floated in the form of a bond issue before June. Perhaps the French money market will be prepared to absorb a modest slice, but now it is asked, Will the American market, as was previously anticipated, be in position to take up any appreciable part of the issue of \$1,250,000,000 which has been mentioned? Although it is chiefly speculators who have lost in Wall Street, American investors in general may be less willing and able to purchase European bonds. Doubtless they will be mistaken in holding back, for the issue will be especially attractive. Nevertheless, the World Bank, in determining the size and date of flotation, will naturally be influenced by the condition of the American money market.

Into the merits of this matter it would be premature to enter. Wall Street is recovering its equilibrium. Doubtless European countries which have claims on Germany will forgo to a large extent their expectations and will content themselves with such arrangements as are possible without altering their plans for early evacuation. Indeed, an alteration of plans would be unjustifiable, for Germany can in no way be held responsible for the ups and downs of Wall Street. But the entire situation reinforces the point that nothing vital can occur in one part of the

world which does not have some bearing on another part of the world, while whatever happens in the financial domain may affect the political domain, and vice versa.

The pretense that Europe and America lie far apart in space and interests is less insistent than it used to be, and if anything were needed to demolish it utterly it is the obvious connection between Wall Street and The Hague.

Conference Prospects Bright

PRACTICALITY and pageantry will combine in setting the scene for the five-power naval conference in London. Despite the businesslike and democratic tone which will undoubtedly prevail in the delegations, no meeting which convenes in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, and passes for its sessions to St. James's Palace, could fail to reflect much of the warmth and color of tradition which these historic edifices possess in abundance. Such surroundings should do their part in lending dignity and poise to deliberations which are expected to extend over two months, and which with all the good will in the world may need the advantages that patience and ease can afford.

If the British delegation does not possess the array of diverse talents displayed in the larger American group, it does promise much in the way of negotiating ability. The outstanding qualifications of Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, are counted on for distinguished and timely work. Mr. MacDonald's rare combination of practical sense and vision may sweep across the deliberations like a fresh wind when, after weeks of discussion, renewed idealism is required. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, may follow the example of Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Conference, and preside at the sessions. The Premier could hardly give his time over such an extended period.

The third British delegate, Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, is, like so many other members of the Labor Party, a former Liberal, and his abilities had brought him far to the front in his former party. He is thoroughly well liked on both sides of the House of Commons and may be counted upon for a sturdy defense of the decisions formulated by the conference when they come before Parliament. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, but a civilian of civilians and long-time member of the Labor Party, rounds out the British delegation.

Dominion representatives, it is also announced, will be present at the conference, and while individuals have not yet been named, it is clear that the keen and incisive judgment which Dominion leaders have displayed at Geneva and at previous conferences will be of greatest service in London. Nowhere does idealism burn more clearly than in these young English-speaking nations, and while some of them may be spokesmen for their own particular naval views, in general they may be relied upon to elevate the conference out of the ruck into which the old diplomacy might have forced it. Thus far, therefore, every indication has been that on the points of personnel and preparation the conference will be the success which the world awaits expectantly.

Of Bees and Booksellers

NO BEE, as any student of bees and booksellers would no doubt admit, is ever busier than a bookseller in the holiday season. This, one might say, represents his shining hours, though the book trade is nowadays busy pretty well through the year. Neither the automobile, the motion picture nor the radio, each of which has been declared potent against the reading habit, prevents an enormous annual sale of books; and with all these books the gracious bookseller and his pleasant staff of polite assistants is held to reasonable familiarity by an inquiring public, never more inquiring than in the month of December.

A bookseller has recently written a book about bookselling, which, says he, is "the most hazardous end of the book business" because "a publisher and an author may make a handsome profit on a book that is a loss to the booksellers." Hardly has the inquiring public finished with one holiday season before publishers and booksellers begin thinking about the next: by early summer the bookseller is more or less shrewdly examining what the publishers will have to offer for the holiday season—an anxious period, for what he then orders and does not later sell he cannot return. The order is his Rubicon. What awaits him when he has bravely crossed it? "A demand springs up for a book. Is it really catching on, or is it merely a flash in the pan? Getting stuck on reorders is one of the easiest things in the world of book-selling."

The modern bookseller must be familiar with his wares. When comes the summer, come also the advance copies of the autumn novels, and "ten novels can be read in a week in odd moments." With them arrive in advance the travel books; our jolly bookseller, evidently a rapid goer in his armchair, has "been through as many as fourteen in a week-end." 'Tis true that one cannot read through, cover to cover, all the biographies, autobiographies, contributions to history or the fine arts, outlines, juveniles, volumes of poetry or what not. Emulating the bee in this so-different garden, one may at least gather some knowledge of each, and be intelligently ready even for that typical demand of the holiday season, "I wish a book for a child of seven who is very advanced for his age."

A Map With a Purpose

WITH commendable enterprise the National Geographic Society has just completed a map of Europe which gives in forty-six languages the precise official spellings of place names. Warsaw, for instance, appears as Warszawa; Moscow as Moskva, Copenhagen as Kobenhavn. Custom has already obliterated Christiania and put in its place the two-syllable name Oslo; while Tallinn has become an accepted fact in Estonia for Reval. Nor has there been any difficulty in switching twice to Leningrad from St. Petersburg via Petrograd.

When is the preferred form for the capital of Austria, but it may take some time to put Vienna into the discard, associated as it has been in the past with some of the most striking

events in history, or to get used to Bruxelles for Brussels. Constantinople, with its suburb Pera (now Beyoglu) becomes Istanbul. Only the other day it was rendered Istanbul and earlier Stamboul. Nationalist Turkey, the modern development of a country which has clung tenaciously to the past, evidently favors change no less in names than in habits, customs and dress.

For years geographers have been struggling with place names. As soon as they felt they had reached a definite point where a revised edition of a gazetteer could be issued, further changes would occur and upset the whole plan. Along with others the National Geographic Society faced this difficulty. Indeed, after the Turkish portion of the map had been completed, the news came that a new alphabet would be issued, necessitating the relettering of the entire portion of the map devoted to that country. But the society carried on its task with unremitting zeal and eventually produced a map which is certain not only to be of great service to commercial men and to schools but also to mark a turning point in geography.

War-Time Legislation

IN A communication to The Christian Science Monitor, printed elsewhere, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead comments with characteristic vigor upon certain legislative propositions intended to strengthen the hands of the Executive in time of war. Pronounced pacifists, of course, argue that no legislation of any sort, having this end in view, is necessary at the present time, since the United States has joined with the rest of the civilized world in the Pact of Paris, which provides for the renunciation of war. Unhappily as yet, neither this pact, nor the League of Nations, of which the United States is not a member, nor the Permanent Court of International Justice, which it is hoped the United States will soon enter, can give absolute assurance against war.

Even though President Hoover said in his recent message that the prospects of peace were never brighter, and although anyone who observes the great volume, vigor and intelligence of the peace movements being made all over the world, war cannot be dismissed as impossible. So the time is not propitious to condemn every effort of a nation to put itself in a state of self-defense. Nor is it ever wise or patriotic to condemn measures which are conceived for the purpose of making war improbable or intolerable, even though their enactment amounts to an admission that war is possible.

Mrs. Mead has not fallen into this error. Her criticism of the so-called universal draft law, which has been pushed by the American Legion and the War Department, is based upon the fact that it will not accomplish what it professes to seek. Neither the Capper-Johnson bill, nor the later bill fathered by Senator Reed, gives full assurance that the nation which exerts its power to send the boys of the country to the battle fields will seek from their elders a sacrifice, unequal it is true but to some extent corresponding, of their hoarded wealth, their possible profits and their daily labor. The hearings before the House committee showed the projectors of the Capper-Johnson bill not merely doubtful of its power to conscript wealth, but frankly admitting their inability to accomplish that end under the Constitution. The lesson to be deduced from this is not that the bill should be passed in the face of the mental reservation of its promoters that all in it dealing with the conscription of wealth is mere talk, but that it should be withdrawn and a measure substituted which as nearly as possible will equalize the sacrifices imposed by war upon all the people of the land. This is not impossible. It might even be done by the abandonment of the issuance of long-time bonds to meet war expenditures and the substitution of direct taxation.

In urging universal conscription the Monitor has done it with a frank expression of belief that it would help to make war impossible. In urging that in time of war supplies, munitions and loans of money should only be made to any belligerent after congressional authorization, the Monitor again was animated by the desire to make war increasingly difficult. If, in urging, as we do urge, the abolition of battleships, we seem to leave room for a large and effective and warlike navy, it is only because of the conviction that it is still necessary to maintain some military and naval forces, but that every mutual step for the reduction of this force, taken by international agreement, contributes toward the complete and final abandonment of war.

We refuse to accept the cynical conclusions of those who believe that the world that is able to make machines weighing tons fly through the air at incredible rates of speed; that can send a message around the world in less time than it takes to tell it; that enables human beings to live and move under the waters with freedom and facility; that can transmit speech and vision over a wire, or even through the air, to unlimited distances; a world that has suppressed innumerable evils and accomplished uncounted goods, is unable to cope with the problem of war.

Editorial Notes

The following comment on conditions in Canada, as printed in the Minneapolis Journal, is worthy of wide circulation:

The Canadian plan for liquor control is not all roses and red ribbons. The Mayor of Winnipeg finds conditions there "a thousand times worse than under prohibition." Vancouver, B. C., is referred to by its local newspaper as a "bootlegger's heaven," and Montreal newspapers carry such headlines as "The Curse of Blind Pigs in Montreal."

Turkey is taking short shrift with dishonest tradesmen. If anyone is found selling adulterated goods or giving short weight, the outside of his store is "tagged" with the information, as a warning to the public. Honesty is in truth the best policy.

Henry Ford raises wages \$20,000,000. President Hoover asks for the elimination of extravagance: both moves lead in the same direction.

A good word for the crow comes from the Federal Biological Survey, emphasizing the fact that that bird is not as black as he's painted.

A prize is offered for the best definition of "home," but each one of us has his own "prize definition."

Touring Again With Archibald

Three Modern Innocents Abroad

ARCHIBALD began to talk about it on Wednesday, March 18. I remember the date very well, because the next day was Thursday. For several days spring had been holding a spirited controversy with winter in London, and at the moment it was difficult to say which was winning in the argument. Now and then a few sun rays struggled through the carbon canopy overhanging the city, as if to encourage spring's claim to recognition, only to be blotted out by heavy clouds urged by the chilling breath of winter. I turned from my window with gladness one day to welcome Archibald's cheery entrance into my chambers, for he seemed to bring with him a bit of Sussex sunshine. (Sussex often entertains the sun when London rejects it.)

"I say, old chap," he said, dropping into his favorite chair, "do you happen to be fond of blue skies and sunshine, and—er—all that?"

"Is a kitten fond of cream?" I asked.

"Er—yes, I suppose so, but I wasn't talking about cats. I asked whether you—"

"Quite, but why not have a squirt through yonder window and answer your own question. Blue skies and sunshine, why taunt me!"

"I'm not taunting you, I'm thinking of next summer." "Happy optimist!"

"Seriously, old chap, what do you intend to do in the way of a holiday this summer?"

"Well, I had thought of camping out with Archibald."

"Think again," said Archibald, grinning. "I've decided my camping outfit, collapsible stove, tent, and all that goes with it to the Boy Scouts of Pudbore, to have and to hold in fee simple, to bust or break, and thereunto have set my hand and heel—er—well, in short, my old and faithful car, Marmaduke, will hit the camping trail no more."

"Really?" I said, "I'm frightfully sorry. Dear old Marmaduke. I'm touched, really touched. But no doubt he has earned a rest long overdue, and I can only trust that his future sojourn in pleasant pasturage will help in a measure to make him happy. But don't neglect him entirely, Archibald. Go out and pat him on the bonnet occasionally. Speak tenderly to him, and remember that kind hearts are more than coronets, and that off with the old love and on with the new is often—"

"What are you talking about?" interrupted Archibald. "Marmaduke's all right, going strong, and he's exactly the type for continental touring."

"For what?"

"For continental curing—er—touring," he repeated.

"Oh!" I said, and in my utterance of this little two-lettered word I managed to express surprise, incredulity, and a desire for further information.

"Motoring in England," continued Archibald, "is not an untried job. We have a network of perfect roads second to none, if any, in the world; but with whole families of automobiles springing into being every day, we are getting—er—promiscuously congestive, if you follow me. Why, not many years ago, Marmaduke and I used to saunter along the Sussex roads listening to the lark calling to its mate, and—er—similar rural happenings. If we saunter nowadays, a string of cars banks up behind, and we are subjected to raucous honkings and derisive remarks. It isn't good enough. Besides, I've explored the English countryside from A to Z, and Marmaduke sighs for other roads to conquer."

"Are the continental roads any less congested?" I asked.

"I don't know, but that's what we want to find out," replied Archibald.

"We?" I asked.

"Of course, we!" cried Archibald. "Laven't I been inviting you to join me in a motor tour on the Continent this summer? You're awfully dull sometimes, old chap."

"Oh!" I said again, and if the little word did not adequately express delighted acceptance, the smile which spread in close proximity to my ears, left no room for doubt.

"But mind you," continued Archibald, "it's going to be an adventure. I've never taken a car abroad before."

"But we know the Continent fairly well," I said.

"Not by road," said Archibald. "By rail you are taken, but by road you—er—in a sense take yourself. However, the Automobile Association has promised to arrange things for me, and with reasonable intelligence one ought to manage, what?"

"Oh, quite," I agreed, "and what a thrill it will give us to rough it in the heart of strange countries!"

"Yes, but the countries won't be too strange, as we shall not leave the beaten track. As for roughing it, I'm with you absolutely, old chap, providing there are good hotels to modify the roughness, what? And speaking about hotels, when I think of the average country hotel in England, I blush—there is no other word for it—I absolutely blush!"

Of course my esteemed brother-in-law was speaking figuratively, for the sun and wind of the Sussex country has given him a complexion upon which a mere blush would be hopelessly lost.

As I said before, the first mention of the tour was made in March. From then on, until we actually started, Archibald was a busy man. With the enthusiasm which he invariably manifests when any new project is afoot, he threw himself into the preparations for the tour. I grew accustomed to his popping into my chambers at any hour to acquaint me with some detail, and not infrequently my telephone jingled me out of bed at night, and I was urged to give my opinion on some idea that had suddenly occurred to the Captain of the Tour down in Sussex.

Early in May, it became evident that Archibald's idea about Marmaduke being exactly the type of car suitable for continental touring was undergoing a change. He ceased to speak of the faithful, old car, and became interested in advertisements of various cars, both English and foreign makes. I was not surprised, therefore, at the new car's advent among Archibald's preparations.

"I've bought a new car; come down and have an eye-ful," he cried, bursting into my chambers one day.

"Have a what?" I asked.

"Beg pardon, old chap, these American talkie films are fascinating; but they do play havoc with one's vocabulary. What I mean to say is, come down and have a squint at the new car."

"Poor Marmaduke," I murmured.

"Oh, he's all right, but I've been hearing tales about some of the roads across the Channel, and we need more power than Marmie's got. We'll give him a rest."

I went down and had a look at the new car. It was a thirty-horsepower, four-seater saloon type, with apparently every gadget known to the trade plastered upon it. The polished metal dash displayed more mysterious dials than an electric generating station. Marmaduke's dash, if I remember rightly, boasted a clock, a speedometer and a switch to turn on the lights; but the dash of his successor left nothing to the driver's imagination. It was designed apparently to tell him at all times, and under all circumstances, how the car was feeling inside and outside, and if he was not informed about barometrical pressure, the phases of the moon, and why and when the luggage-grid rattled, it was only because the dash was not large enough to hold the necessary dials. Theoretically, the makers of the car must have said: "All you have to do is to sit behind the wheel, watch the dials, and enjoy yourself. We do the rest!" It certainly was delightfully simple if one had intelligence enough to understand its complexity.

"What do you think of her?" asked Archibald, beaming upon his new purchase.

"Er—a rakish-looking craft—a little low in the beam, perhaps, but seaworthy—yes, I should say she is seaworthy."

"What are you chattering about?" cried Archibald. "She's a car, not a boat."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, your calling it 'she' misled me for a moment. Nautical craft are generally feminine gender, you know. Of course it's a car, I can see that now. But why 'she'?"

"Because her name's Geraldine. And she's an international composite. The chassis is American, the body is English, the tires are French, the magneto is German, and I forget where the carburetor came from."

"Perhaps it sneaked in without a passport. Rather suspicious, don't you think?" I asked.

"So long as it behaves itself, I don't care if it came from Detroit. Get in and let me trundle you around."

We trundled, and she certainly was an improvement over Marmaduke.

"Isn't she a beauty?" cried Archibald proudly, as we stood contemplating her on our return to my chambers.

"She is, but her make-up on the left back wing is somewhat marred, isn't it?"

"That was my fault," said Archibald. "My garage is none too large for two cars, and I scraped her against Marmaduke as I backed her in yesterday."

Scraped her against Marmaduke! I was glad Archibald thought so and took the blame. While Marmaduke is a perfect gentleman, the temptation to elbow the usurper must have been particularly great. I did not tell Archibald what really happened. Marmaduke's secret was quite safe with me. In fact, I could do no less than applaud his gentlemanly restraint in the presence of a flighty young thing called Geraldine.

June found Archibald, and incidentally myself, still in the throes of preparation. Guidebooks and road maps accumulated, and after lengthy and weighty consideration, we decided (or rather, Archibald decided) to cross the Channel by the Dover-Ostend route, and space for Geraldine was reserved on the boat for the crossing on July 2.

What to take in the way of luggage received special attention. There were moments when Archibald regretted his haste in turning over his camping-out equipment to the Boy Scouts of Pudbore.

"It would come in handy if we are caught out in the wilds," he said.

I pointed out that the wilds of the beaten track were proposed to follow were probably tamed by now, and he cheered up.

"No doubt you're right," he said, "and we must not overload the car. He travels best who travels light—er—light, you know. Cut down on the luggage, old chap. Make a list of what you will absolutely need, and then discard 50 per cent of it."

I took his instructions literally, and a few days before our departure, turned up at his country place in Sussex carrying one suitcase, a walking stick, and waterproof coat.

"Where's your luggage?" asked Archibald.

"Here," I replied, indicating my modest impedimenta.

"Not really!" exclaimed Archibald.

"Why not? You said we must travel light."

"Yes, but this isn't a tramping tour with a rucksack. We've got a car, you know. You'll need a dinner jacket for the hotels, to begin with—"

"Oh," I said.

"And three changes of clothes besides your plus fours—"

"Ah," I said.

"And three pairs of boots with—er—hats to match—"

"Um," I said.

"And—er—toothbrushes and—"

"I've got one. I tried to discard 50 per cent of it, but it didn't seem feasible. Thanks, old chap, I'll hustle back to London tomorrow and increase the percentage. As a matter of fact, I was wondering what I would do if I lost my one and only collar stud, and a man does feel more at ease with an extra razor blade in his kit. Thanks awfully."

And so it came to pass that on July 2 two Modern Innocents went abroad, accompanied by a still more modern innocent, a car named "Jerry" for short. B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The War Department-Legion Proposals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago The Christian Science Monitor espoused a cause that appealed to many as a most worthy attempt to conscript wealth and man power equally with military power in case of war. This object must not be confounded with the attempt of the War Department and the American Legion to urge on Congress the passing of measures which, under a semblance of conscripting capital, will absolutely fail to do so. Since 1922 the American Legion has fostered a bill which has remained in committee, as its proposals were so drastic and medieval that evidently Congress would not have considered them seriously.

This bill has been known in recent years as the Capper-Johnson bill. It empowered the President in time of peace, without waiting for Congress to declare war, if an emergency seemed imminent, to proclaim himself practically dictator in absolute control of all railroads, mines, factories, banks, all money, all newspapers and all organizations over which government control seems to him necessary to the successful termination of an emergency. The former Legion commander, Edward E. Spafford, expressly said, when testifying before a House committee in 1928: "You cannot draft capital. The Constitution of the United States says that you cannot take a man's property without just compensation. To draft capital and take a man's property would be making us a United States of Soviet America."

Having failed to get this bill considered, the Legion is now sponsoring the Reed-Walworth resolution to establish a commission to "study methods for our Nation's success in war." Their desires remain the same, but they are now prudently a little more tactful in trying to secure action. On May 13 last Senator Reed of Pennsylvania presented a bill by request of the War Department (S. 1087), and in the House the bill (H. R. 2897) was presented by Congressman James. This would give the President authority to conscript for "duty in the public armed forces," arbitrarily and without warning, all men between eighteen and forty-five.

It proposes to set up paid draft boards and to compel federal, state, county and local officers to execute the act under penalty of fine and imprisonment for failure. It plans to give the President more power than Mussolini has claimed, and would enable him apparently as a tyrant to summon strikers into military service or send them to prison. All these measures are seriously proposed, as if the Briand-Kellogg pact had never been signed and as if war was inevitable between some of the fifty-five nations that have solemnly pledged to "renounce war as a national policy." These bills show the animus, not only of the War Department and the veterans, but of the Shearer type of propagandists who are working to defeat the President's policy as to the World Court and the naval parity, as they have contracts or high salaries at stake.

The President has a very hostile and active body against his policies, and there will be a hard fight to secure, as should be done, the abolition of the out-of-date, costly levathans, called battleships, of which Admiral Sims says, in case the Nation was attacked, they would be sent up to be interned in the Mississippi. This abolition should be the goal of those who realize that the United States is spending more than any other nation in the world for national defense; that in all its five foreign wars the country has lost in battle at the hands of foreigners fewer than 100,000; i. e., fewer than have been murdered in the last ten years! Not one voter in a thousand knows this. Since Washington's day, while the Nation's area has expanded about four times and its population about twenty-eight times, its defense cost has increased 800 times. The discrepancy between real danger and military defense is appalling, but of this the Legion and the War Department take no note.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.
Brookline, Mass.